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Winnipeg, Man.



April 25, 1923



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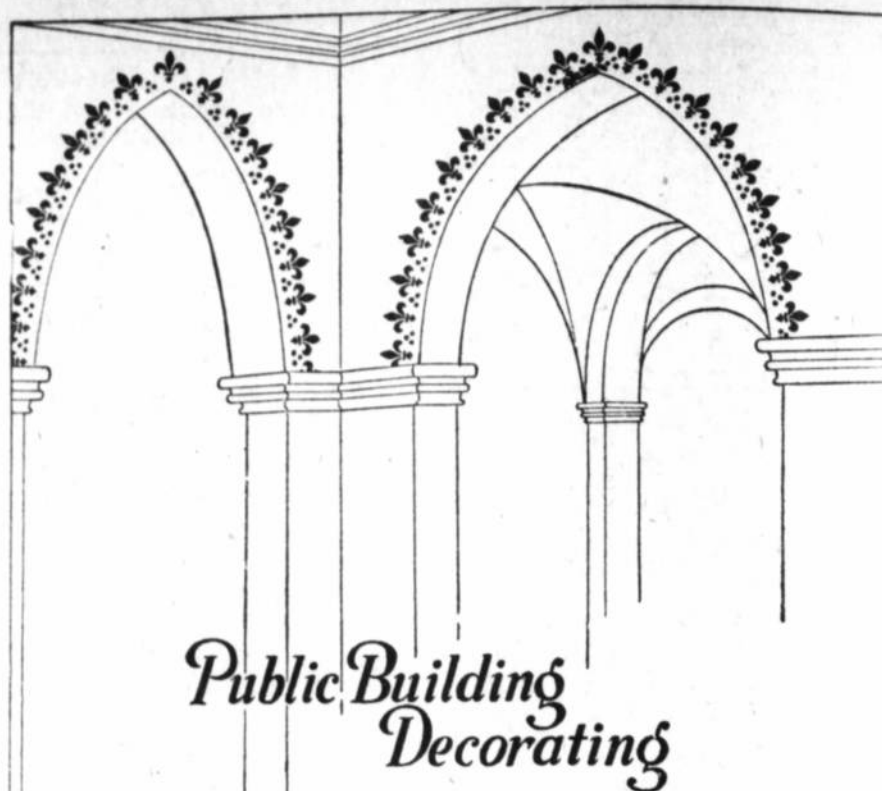
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Farmers' Co-ops. Thrive

A business increase of 64.2 per cent. in nine years is the way 501 farmers' buying and selling co-operatives in the North Central States have thrived in co-operation. Allowing for the change in the price level for crops and livestock, which was eight per cent. higher in 1921 than in 1913, the grain in increased volume of business was 56 per cent., reports the All-American Co-operative Commission. The business these 501 co-operatives did in 1913, amounting to \$47,798,000, had grown to \$78,498,000 nine years later. Co-operatives in states east of the Mississippi River made the largest gain, 80 per cent., while those west of the river had an increase of 57 per cent. Thirty organizations in Kansas boosted their trade 184 per cent.

One-third of the business done by the 3,498 co-operatives of these 12 states amounted to over \$400,000,000 in 1921 was in grain. Co-operatives for the distribution of dairy products came next in the amount of business done, followed

by livestock and fruit and vegetable marketing co-operatives. Almost twice as many co-operatives were found west of the Mississippi, with an average business larger than that of the Eastern co-

operatives. In some cases these co-operative associations turned over more than \$2,000,000 worth of trade in 1921, though half of them had a business of less than \$100,000.

Our Ottawa Letter

Effect of Tariff on Agriculture Placed Before Committee on Agricultural Conditions—Banker Thinks Canadian Banking System Needs No Changes.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE House of Commons is awaiting the budget. The discussions during the week have been in the minor strain, and have again served to demonstrate that the proceedings of several of the committees are of much more interest than those of the House. This has been especially true of the Banking and Commerce and the McMaster committee enquiring into agricultural conditions. There was considerable talk over the French treaty, but it was a case of a few grains of wheat in bushels of chaff. Nor was the debate on the Clark resolution for the reduction of freight rates to the Pacific taken very seriously.

The Banking and Commerce Committee received most attention during the week, for before it there appeared the heads of the banking interests, Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association and general manager of the Bank of Montreal, also Sir John Aird, vice-president of the Bankers' Association and general manager of the Bank of Commerce. Both were subjected to a thorough questioning, which drew from them the positive assurance that the banking system is just about perfect; that the Bank Act requires very little changing; that no one having security is short of credit, and that Canadian banks have much more money than the public requires. It was also made quite evident that, as far as the banks are concerned, there is very little likelihood of them departing from their methods of the past.

Class Legislation

Secretary J. W. Ward, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in appearing before the McMaster committee made a strong argument for tariff reductions. Among other things he said: "In the fewest possible words, the grievance which the farmers, whom I represent, have against the tariff is this: That the farmer sells his main products in the open markets of the world, but when he comes to buy his implements of production and the necessities of life he must buy in a protected market and pay artificially enhanced prices."

"We object to protection on principle. We object to it not only because it hurts our own pockets and has helped very materially to make the agricultural industry unprofitable, but we object to it because it is class legislation, because it is deliberately designed to benefit one section of the people at the expense of others."

Tariff Cost to Farmer

It was shown that on the customs returns for the fiscal year ending March, 1921, the imports of dutiable farm implements were valued at \$11,425,848, on which duty was collected amounting to \$1,917,369, or at the average rate of 16.78 per cent. As the result of a thorough investigation of the customs returns, it was then estimated that the increased cost of agricultural implements to the farmers

during the foregoing fiscal year was \$9,974,407, or five times the amount that the government received in revenue from the duties on these imports.

It was shown that the agricultural implement industry had long reached the stage where its protection is no longer necessary, for during the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 the exports of these implements amounted to \$12,647,602 and \$5,372,127, respectively. The conclusion was then reached: "Our Canadian manufacturers can sell their implements in Australia, in France, in Spain, in the United Kingdom, in Argentina and even in the United States in competition with manufacturers in those countries and in all parts of the world, surely they can meet the same competitors and meet them successfully in Canada." In this connection the testimony of the late Thomas Findlay, of the Massey-Harris Company, given before the Tariff Commission in Winnipeg in September, 1920, was quoted.

The Farmers' Demands

Summing up, Mr. Ward said: "In general, what we immediately seek is a substantial, all-round reduction of the customs tariff on the necessities of life, an increase in the British preference, reciprocity with the United States along the lines of the 1911 agreement, free importation of agricultural implements and vehicles, fertilizers, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils, and of all raw materials and machinery used in the manufacture of these things. The farmers ask no favors at the expense of any other section of the community, but they do object to a law which imposes a tax upon them for the benefit of persons engaged in another occupation. Even if the farmers were able to carry the burden it would be unjust, and I think you will agree with me that sufficient evidence has been laid before this committee by previous witnesses to convince you that the farmer is absolutely unable today to carry an unnecessary burden."

Cost of Implements

J. F. Reid, ex-M.P., also appearing for the Council of Agriculture before the McMaster committee, said: "I have not lost faith in Canada, and there is nothing wrong with Western Canada. It is the conditions that are wrong. Something must be done, and done quickly, to remedy conditions, or large numbers of the best settlers and experienced farmers will be wiped out." Illustrating the tariff handicap that the farmer in Western Canada labored under, as compared with the one in the western states, Mr. Reid quoted prices for farm implements from Eaton's Winnipeg catalog as compared with those from Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, in the case of a 12-inch gang plow, stubble bottom, high lift, Eaton price was \$88; Sears, Roebuck's, \$75.45, the Winnipeg prices being 17 per cent. higher, the tariff being 15 per cent. In the case of a standard two-deck wagon box, Eaton's Winnipeg price was \$33.75; the Chicago price was \$22.50, the Winnipeg prices

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being 50 per cent. higher, the tariff being 40 per cent. The Chicago price of an everyday farm wagon was \$49.95; the Winnipeg price \$59.50, or 24 per cent. higher, the tariff being 17½ per cent.

Cost of Production

The results of the year's operations on a typical 160-acre Saskatchewan farm and the cost of carrying over wheat was also given. The yield in each case was 1,800 bushels, the cost of production being \$2,098.75. To carry over the wheat for six months the interest charge was \$80.35 and the six months' terminal charge \$108, making the total cost \$2,197. In the case of No. 2 Northern, selling at \$1.15 a bushel, 2 per cent. dockage would reduce the net amount for sale to 1,764



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bushels, which would thus bring \$2,028.60. As the cost of production and holding was \$2,197.75, the net loss on the operation \$168.40. In the third case of wheat sold in the fall at 85 cents a bushel, the 1,764 bushels would bring \$1,499.40, and the cost of production being \$2,008.75, the loss would be \$509.35.

Milling Profits

Mr. Reid dealt with the large profits of the Ogilvie Milling Company, which handled one of the farmers' most important products, and compared them with what the farmer, who produced them, received. In addition to a dividend of 7 per cent. on preferred stock, that on the common was as follows: In 1917, 25 per cent.; 1918, 27 per cent.; 1919, 27 per cent.; 1920, 22 per cent.; 1921, 12 per cent.; 1922, 22 per cent. These earnings were paid on the common after dividends on the preferred had been paid, together with the war taxes, and a much higher rate could have been paid had the company desired to distribute all its profits.

It was also pointed out that flour cost \$6.90 a barrel in Calgary and \$7.10 a barrel in Montreal, but sold for \$5.79 in the United Kingdom. Bran cost \$24 a ton in Calgary last January and was exported to the United States for \$23.90 a ton. It was claimed that the wheat was ground in the country to provide feed for stockmen, but they paid dearly for it. Then again, the Western farmer paid the freight rate on his grain to Fort William, but the millers on flour got a rate only one cent per 100 pounds higher than this.

Attention was directed to the fact that in the U.S. the farmer could get a long-term loan from the Federal Farm Loan Board at five and a half per cent. plus one per cent., to retire the principal within 34 years. The Canadian farmer, however, had to pay eight and nine per cent. on a ten-year mortgage, while eight, nine and ten had to be paid to the banks for short loans. Under such conditions, in addition to free implements in the U.S., it was becoming increasingly difficult for Canadian farmers to compete.

Pyramiding Costs

C. F. Stick, of the Merchants Consolidated Limited, of Western Canada, appeared before the McMaster committee and gave evidence to the effect that certain manufacturers and jobbers had refused to supply them with goods on the ground that they were a disturbing influence in the trade. The lines denied them were cottons, rubber, salt, starch, table syrup, and several other staples. His complaint was especially strong against what he called the Canadian rubber combine. Complaint was also made that the J. R. Booth Company, of Ottawa, had refused to supply further box board to the Western Paper Box Company on the ground that that company was slaughtering prices.

Isaac Pedlow, ex-M.P., also complained that he had been denied supplies of collars on the ground that he was slaughtering prices.

He also showed how \$100 worth of goods imported from the United States by a Canadian wholesaler under a duty of 35 per cent., through the pyramiding of profits and the sales tax, cost the customer in Canada \$247.10. In the case of goods imported by a wholesaler and sold by him to a manufacturer, and then, in manufactured form, passing in turn through the hands of wholesaler and retailer to consumer, the pyramiding was even greater, and the \$100 worth of goods, without allowance for cost of manufacturer, cost, by pyramiding alone, \$332.55.

Thinks Banking System Perfect

Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, speaking for the Bankers' Association, said that the present banking system was well adapted to the needs of the country, and there was very little necessity to make changes. Indeed, he came out against some changes that even Mr. Fielding has proposed. In his opinion the system met the requirements of the country both as respects production and consumption. It was one of the best in the world. If farmers or others were being unduly pressed for repayment of loans it was a surprise to him, though there might be individual cases where this had been done. He was strongly opposed to the Bevington proposals, which, he said, meant fiat money and

Continued on Page 24

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 25, 1923

Shipping Combines

In the course of his evidence before the special committee on agricultural conditions, at Ottawa, J. W. Nichol, manager of the Furness Withy Company, ship owners, pithily remarked, in connection with the dropping of rates on apples from \$5.00 to \$1.00 a barrel: "We appreciate the fact that sometimes there is a limit to everything." What he probably meant to say was: We appreciate the fact, sometimes, that there is a limit to everything. The trouble is that the business in which Mr. Nichol is engaged seems unconscionably slow in realizing when it is getting near the limit in freight rates; it doesn't seem to realize it until the rate has half killed the business.

Take the apple case mentioned: It appears that in 1918 the ship owners had fixed the rate on a barrel of apples from Nova Scotia to Great Britain at \$5.00. The Nova Scotia apple shippers kicked and finally they went to New York, saw the traffic managers of some lines and finally got the rate down to \$1.00 a barrel. It should be particularly noted that these Nova Scotia apple shippers had to go to New York to get rates reduced on Canadian ships plying out of Montreal.

This episode shows how rates are made in Atlantic shipping. Apparently apples could be carried for \$1.00 a barrel, but the North Atlantic Conference, the business name of the shipping combine, put the rate at \$5.00 because the shippers thought they could get it, and as a matter of fact they did—for a time. All the traffic will bear, in the most literal sense—that is the principle applied in ocean rate fixing. It is now being applied to cattle shipments from Canada. In the fall of last year the rate on cattle to Great Britain was \$20. In January one firm made shipments at \$15. Now it is back to \$20, bookings for May are being made at \$22.50, and P. A. Curry, of the White Star Dominion line, expressed the opinion that provided the business was there the ship owners would be justified in making the rate \$25, although in his evidence he referred to the \$20 rate as "a normal paying basis." On the combine's method of fixing rates, the cattle rates will go up until they are just below the point at which it would pay the farmer better to shoot the cattle than to ship them.

The evidence before the Royal Commission on lake freight rates shows that a similar combine among ship owners exists on the lakes. That combine is possible because of the Canadian coasting laws which give a monopoly to carrying between Canadian ports to Canadian ships. In consequence the rates between Canadian ports, as Mr. Truman points out in his report to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which appears on another page in this issue of The Guide, were last year constantly above rates to American ports. The rates on Canadian vessels could be regulated by a commission as railway rates are regulated, or full competition could be established by repeal of the coasting laws.

Breaking up the ocean combine is not such an easy matter, but the Canadian Government Merchant Marine could be used to good effect in keeping rates to what Mr. Curry called "a normal paying basis." At present a representative of the Government Merchant Marine sits in with the North Atlantic Conference, and although the traffic manager of the government line claimed that they reserved the right to act freely in the matter of rates, no evidence was forthcoming to show any independent action that amounted to anything. The rates on every kind of agricultural produce carried overseas from Montreal is fixed by this combine, and, as the

witnesses candidly admitted, they took as much as they thought they could possibly get out of the business. It was not a question of "normal paying" rates, but one of what they could get while the getting was good. As the agricultural produce of Canada competes with the world, the effect of this kind of rate fixing upon the Canadian farmer cannot be anything else but disastrous, and action for betterment on both lakes and ocean is now imperative.

Manitoba Wheat Board Bill

The Wheat Board Bill introduced in the Manitoba legislature by Premier Bracken on Friday, April 13, brings all three prairie provinces into line on the establishment of the wheat board. Premier Bracken in his speech went carefully over the whole question, dwelling upon both the advantages and the disadvantages of a wheat board, and pointing out the differences between the powers which the board will have under the concurrent provincial and Dominion legislation and that possessed by the board of 1919. He inclined to the view that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages, and he expressed the opinion that a wheat board now would pave the way for a voluntary co-operative centralized selling agency in the future.

The premier also stated that the measure was thrown entirely upon the legislature. If the legislature accepted it, well and good; if it did not the rejection would not be regarded as a vote of censure on the government. The measure was to be dealt with wholly on its merits; no pressure was being brought to bear upon supporters of the government to vote for the measure. That was the procedure in both Saskatchewan and Alberta last year. The measures introduced by those governments were left in the hands of the legislatures; they passed on their merits and not because they had the support of a government majority.

Premier Bracken was followed by Sanford Evans, Conservative member for Winnipeg, who did his best to convince the legislature that he did not mean what he said in his famous Georgian Bay Canal report, in which he showed that the method of marketing the crop in Western Canada depressed prices. The effort of Sanford Evans, M.L.A., to refute Sanford Evans, chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, probably brought a few waverers over to the side of the government and the wheat board. At this time of writing (Saturday) the taking of the vote seems a long way off, but the farmer members are getting anxious about seeding and talking on the measure may be left largely to the opposition. Truth to say, the speeches of Premier Bracken and Mr. Evans practically covered the case for and against the wheat board, respectively, and further discussion will have very little effect upon the vote.

Ontario Political Situation

The provincial political situation in Ontario is developing along lines which may cause it to exert a profound influence upon the whole movement of the organized farmers. Following upon the events in the legislature recorded in last week's issue of The Guide, The Farmers' Sun, official organ of the U.F.O., called upon Premier Drury to make his position perfectly clear to the electorate, with regard to the course he will pursue after the elections, in the event of his not commanding a majority in the House. The Farmers' Sun further said:

Those who believe that the Farmer move-

ment has a place in the political life of this province other than that of furnishing the Liberal party with new life will hope that before the present session closes Mr. Drury will give his supporters, both in the House and the country, an assurance of future policy that will put an end once and for all to the whispers of a realignment of forces after the election, that whatever the verdict of the people may be he will carry on as the leader of an independent group.

Such a course presents difficulties, of course, but no insurmountable obstacle. If Mr. Drury comes back to Queen's Park with the dominant group but with less than a majority, and is invited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to continue in office, his duty will be clear enough. Government must go on, and it can and must go on without coalition or alliance. The administration will have a right to look for support from those in the House who accept its policies and legislation. If it cannot command that unpurchased support it will have no moral right to continue in office.

Premier Drury promptly responded in a speech at Milton, in his own constituency, on April 14. As reported in the Toronto Star, he said:

In the event of being returned after the election with a party not sufficiently strong in itself to carry on the government, I have been asked to pledge myself not to accept support from any members of the legislature who are not called by our party name.

Believing that principles and policy are much more important than party names, I cannot pledge myself to this course of action.

The U.F.O. movement has always asserted that the principles for which it has stood are broad enough to commend themselves to all sections of the community as being in the best interests of the whole community. These policies and principles have been accepted by thousands of people who are not farmers, and they are the foundation of the great Progressive movement in Ontario and throughout Canada. These principles I accept and believe in. I will not sacrifice them in the slightest degree.

If, as a result of the election, I find myself leading a party not sufficiently strong to carry on the government, and if elected members of the legislature from either of the other parties, believing in our record and our policies, are willing to support me, I will not hesitate to accept their support and to carry on the government.

Commenting on this statement The Farmers' Sun says:

Premier Drury was not asked to pledge himself "not to accept support from any members of the legislature who are not called by our party name." He was asked, however, to give the farmer electors of the province an assurance that he will not secure that support by a coalition involving the opening of his cabinet to Liberals, and fusing, as such a course necessarily would, the two political elements. That is the pledge which Mr. Drury declines to give.

The farmer electors are indebted to the premier for clearing the air. The rest is for the farmers themselves. If they are not prepared to follow Mr. Drury into coalition and eventual absorption by the Liberal party, but rather are determined to preserve the distinctive and independent character of their movement there is a way and a place to do it. If the sturdy declaration of independence made by the United Farmers in convention last December expresses the spirit of rural Ontario, then the Farmer candidates put in the field for the coming contest will, in the main, be men who have pledged themselves to stand resolutely against coalition or fusion, even if in preserving the integrity of their group they find it necessary to give up a partnership hold on power.

The air may be cleared but the situation revealed does not give promise of the maintenance of unity in the U.F.O., for Premier Drury undoubtedly has a strong hold upon the affections of the Ontario farmers. The situation is made worse by the failure of the premier to get through the House his redistribution bill and the measures providing for proportional representation in urban constituencies and the alternative vote in single-member constituencies. These measures

would have helped to clear the air much more effectively by providing means for an unequivocal expression of opinion from the electorate. As it is the next legislature will almost certainly be anything but a clear reflection of the mind of the electorate.

Provincial Taxation

In his budget speech, Premier Dunning, referring to the tax on coal by the Alberta government and the proposed tax on grain futures by the Manitoba government, said: "Our neighbors east and west are plainly attempting to devise ways and means to bring revenue into their coffers from the pockets of the people of Saskatchewan," and he asked the support of the legislature in case the government should decide to test the constitutionality of these methods of taxation.

The British North America Act declares that the provinces may raise revenue by "direct taxation within the province," and from Premier Dunning's remarks it would appear that he does not regard these forms of taxation as coming within the term "direct." If the question of the constitutionality of these taxes is taken to the courts we are going to have in this country a repetition in a somewhat different form of the litigation which took place in the United States on the constitutionality of a federal income tax, a question that was only finally settled by the passing of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution.

The term, "direct taxation," has no scientific basis, and the question of what it means in the constitution resolves itself into one of what was in the mind of the Fathers of Confederation and the framers of the B.N.A. Act. At that time the authority of John Stuart Mill was supreme in the world of economics, and Mill defines direct and indirect taxes as follows:

A direct tax is one which is demanded from the very person who it is intended or desired should pay it. Indirect taxes are those which are demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another; such as the excise or customs.

The distinction between direct and indirect taxes is thus, as Prof. Seligman says, "practically relegated to the mind of the legislator; what he wishes to have borne by the original taxpayer is called a direct tax, what he intends to have borne by someone else than the original taxpayer is called indirect."

Why start legal strife on the matter and pay out much needed money in lawyers' fees and court costs? These three provinces have declared themselves to be in favor of a conference of taxing authorities for the purpose of defining fields of tax jurisdiction and eliminating conflict. The question raised by Mr. Dunning is pre-eminently one for such a conference where it could be settled in good feeling and harmony, with a minimum of expense, and with results of a permanently beneficial character. The conference method of settling such questions is infinitely to be preferred to the method of litigation which too often breeds more litigation.

The Purpose of Education

In the introduction to the British education code this sentence occurs: "The purpose of the Public Elementary School is to form and strengthen the character and to develop the intelligence of the children entrusted to it." This might fittingly describe the ideals emphasized by every speaker at the National Conference on Education and Citizenship, held in Toronto in the first week in April, and it is an ideal which Sir Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor of Leeds University, and Sir Robert Baden-Powell have been laying before many audiences in both the East and West of Canada.

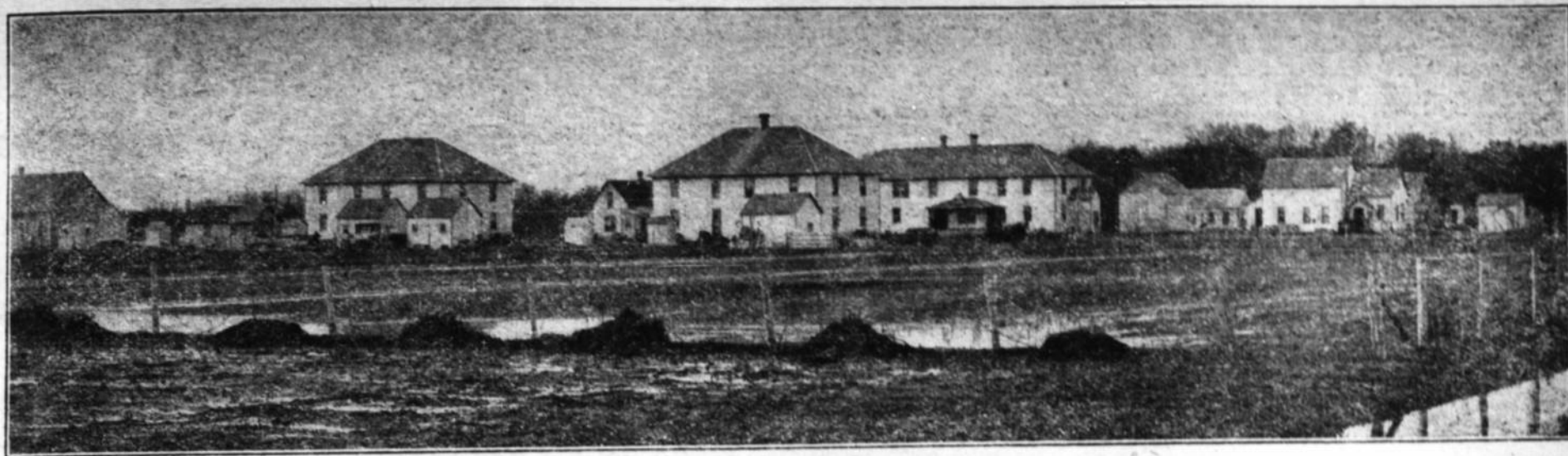
The speeches in the conference abundantly testify to the growing feeling among educationists with regard to the problems of moral education. The desirability of putting character formation as the foremost aim of education is universally admitted, but there is not by any means the same unanimity with regard to the methods to be adopted in accomplishing this object. There has, however, in spite of disagreements on methods, been considerable advance in this direction during the last fifteen or twenty years, but it still remains true that systematic moral instruction in the schools is yet largely in the domain of controversy.

The development of democracy in itself is responsible for the growing emphasis that is being laid upon character building as the primary aim of the school. "All education," says Ruskin, "must be moral first; intellectual secondarily." In a speech at Toronto, Sir Michael Sadler, perhaps the foremost educationist in the world and one of the great champions of systematic moral instruction, quoted an educationist of Czechoslovakia as saying: "I aim at securing for all human beings a training in all that is proper to their common humanity." It would be difficult to improve upon that as a definition of the ideal educational system; it covers the whole of life, and the aim of democracy is the elevation of life. But man's relation to his fellow beings is not known intuitively; it is something which must be taught, and the teaching to be effective should be graduated and systematic, arousing feeling as well as moulding the intellect. Virtue does not necessarily follow upon enlightenment; a brilliant scholar is not necessarily a good citizen, and the aim of education should be primarily the creation of good citizens. There is need today for much greater attention to this problem in education, and it is a subject which might well be given thought by the people themselves.



Where's the Policeman?

It was brought out in evidence before the Committee on Agricultural Conditions that ocean freight rates on cattle were being raised because large shipments of cattle to Great Britain were expected.



Houses of the Hutterite community at Elie, Man.

The Hutterites

A Communistic Sect Founded on a Literal Interpretation of Acts ii, 44---By S. R. Ratcliffe

IT was a pleasant and novel experience that the writer of this article enjoyed last September when he was privileged to spend a week-end as a guest in a Hutterische commune. Twenty minutes auto ride from the stirring little town of Cardston in Southern Alberta brings one to "the colony." The colony buildings are fairly centrally located on the two thousand-acre farm and are most delightfully situated in a small semi-circular valley through which runs a beautifully clear mountain stream. One is not many minutes in the colony, however, until one has a feeling of being far removed, both in time and space, from the kind of a life most people in this country live.

The women, girls and younger boys all dress alike in long full skirts and aprons, and each wears a folded handkerchief tied tightly over the head. The goods are all of dark colors and the similarity in dress makes it difficult at first for a stranger to tell whether any particular member of the fairer sex is 14 or 40 years of age. The mature girls and women wear their hair parted in the centre and combed smoothly back so as scarcely to be noticeable under their handkerchiefs. The little girls, however, have their hair done in tight little braids which follow the line of their foreheads back under their handkerchiefs. The foot wear is quite consistent with the rest of their raiment and adds to the feeling of "quaintness" which the costumes of the Hutterische people produces in the visitor. The boots are all made in the communes on broad square-toed lasts with a distinct role at the toes which reminds one—as to their shape—of the shoes one sees in pictures portraying Dutch scenes.

The men as well as the women have a distinctive wearing apparel not of our time nor place. They wear loose trousers of the sailor type made of dark, coarse material, little jackets like smocks, except that they reach only to the waist line, and clerical vests that fasten in front close up around the neck.

Notice that the vests "fasten." The writer does not say "button" because, although the particular colony visited does use buttons some colonies do not. The Hutterites are endeavoring to perpetuate, as nearly as may be, the religious beliefs and ideals and the social practices set by their founder nearly four centuries ago. Some deviations have occurred, but so true are some colonies in the matter of dress to the designs accredited to the original communists that they have never adopted the use of buttons on their wearing apparel, for buttons in 1530 were not in common use.

As with the women, so with the men, ages are difficult to tell. Not so, however, with marital status, for as soon as a man marries he ceases to shave, and as many of the men marry in their early twenties

it becomes very easy to mistake a man of 23 for one twice that age.

A Social Unit

The particular colony that the writer visited—the Hutterites claim 20 colonies in Canada—is a small one, consisting of only about 80 persons who belong to 11 different families. But these families are so related to one another that there are only three different surnames. Each family has its own house, or suite of rooms, which in this case is small, for this colony is not yet well off financially. Indeed the houses need not be large for in them is done no cooking of food nor washing of clothes. Much of the furniture, perhaps all of it, is made in the colony, but not with the aid of modern wood-working machinery. It is made painstakingly and by hand, the workman exhibiting great pride in the quality of the work that he does.

Each Hutterische commune maintains a common bakery, a common dining-room and kitchen and a common laundry, though the labor arrangement is quite different in each. In the laundry, in which there is a power-driven washing

means of a secret ballot election. As often as need be the elders meet together, usually in the schoolhouse, and plan the work and undertakings of the commune in accordance with the will of the majority.

In actual practice the preacher is usually the most influential man in the commune, and, historically, has at times become a virtual dictator, though it must always be remembered that he, like all other officials, is elected.

Community House Work

To carry out the work involved in the operation of the common kitchen and dining-room a number of women are appointed—three in the colony the writer visited—who perform the tasks for a period of three weeks at the end of which time they are replaced by other women. This relay method is kept up until every eligible woman has served her turn, when the process begins again. Children under six years of age are fed at home, children from six to 15 years old eat together, and following them those over 15 sit down together. Girls 13 and 14 years of age are delegated the responsible task of earing for the young children while their

and the preacher both take their turns at manual labor in the fields, but obviously the baker could not. Nominally, every man at the age of 50 is relieved thenceforth from work. He can no longer be assigned tasks, but, in actual practice, men over that age volunteer their services. Each 'teen-age boy is appointed to serve under some tradesman or labor overseer who is supposed to instruct his apprentice in that particular work. These apprenticeships usually last one year, so that by the time the young men are 21 years of age they are frequently competent in several branches of work. This means, too, that at times of election the colonists have a number of capable persons from whom to choose.

Several references have already been made to the teacher. As a matter of fact there are, at least in each colony in Alberta, during the regular school year two teachers. One, who is a member of the colony, conducts school all day on Saturday and from 4.00 to 5.00 p.m. each other day except Sunday. Children over six attend and receive instruction in their own language—a German-Swiss dialect—in catechism, in Bible history, and in other subjects of a religious nature. The other teacher takes up the regularly prescribed school work of the first eight grades. His (or her) pupils, however, are all members of the colony, for the educational authorities of Alberta have—and the writer would say wisely—allowed each colony to erect itself into a school district and build its school and teacherage close to the rest of the colony buildings.

In their farm work these people use modern methods and labor-saving machinery. They do also in their kitchen and laundry, and every home has a sewing machine. But in matters of dress, in the organization and conduct of their communes, and, above all, in religious belief and practice, these Hutterite colonies most faithfully reproduce the earliest of their communes founded in Austerlitz in the 3rd decade of the 16th century. They, probably with greater truth and literalness than any other sect on this continent, can sing:

"Faith of our fathers
living still,
In spite of dungeon, fire
and sword."

for they have preserved inviolate the religious teachings of their founders, Jacob Wiedermann and Jacob Huter.

Brief History

And what is that faith which they have preserved throughout the centuries, often suffering for it great persecution? Well, first, it is faith in a policy of non-resistance. This aspect of their belief, probably more than any other, has brought them persecution. Indeed, it was this feature of their teachings that caused them to emigrate from the United States to their

Continued on Page 22



Hutterites striving to keep the Assiniboine River from inundating their lands in the spring of 1922

machine, each woman is responsible to launder the clothes of her own household. To make clear the labor arrangement of the other common rooms it will be necessary first to explain the general organization of the colonies.

Each colony has its director or "boss" who gets his position by a secret ballot election. He is the financial agent of the corporation. Each colony has its preacher, its teacher, its shoemaker, its carpenter, its field-man, its horse-man, its cattle-man, etc., etc. These also are chosen by

mothers eat, participate in colony work or attend religious service. Each girl is assigned one child.

The policy in force in operating the kitchen and dining-room, so that each woman does her share of the more laborious work, is consistently followed in the performance of all work in the colony. That is true, at least, as far as such a policy is possible and in harmony with a system of electing certain persons to oversee and be responsible for certain kinds of work. For instance, the teacher

Grain Rates on the Lakes

WHEN the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into lake freight rates sat in Winnipeg, the Canadian Council of Agriculture engaged W. H. Trueman, K.C., to represent the council before the commission. Mr. Trueman subsequently reported to the council on the evidence given before the commission at Winnipeg, the report being laid before the council at the annual meeting in Toronto. The evidence, Mr. Trueman reports, fully establishes that Canadian owners fixed rates between Canadian ports by agreements and that a closed chartering system prevents the competition that exists in American shipping where the chartering is open. American boats compete with Canadian between Fort William and Buffalo, and the rates between these ports are constantly below the rates between Canadian ports. The situation, Mr. Trueman concludes, is unwholesome and justifies remedial action, but the form of the remedy is a matter requiring thoughtful deliberation, although he cannot see why the rates could not be subject to reasonable control. The report in full is as follows:

This report must be subject to the condition that the mass of information submitted to the commission is to be found very largely in the exhibits which will require very detailed examination before results of the investigation can be definitely ascertained.

Rate Agreements

The evidence fully established that an agreement to fix rates was entered into on May 4 last by the Canadian vessel companies controlling tonnage on the Great Lakes. In the agreement the rate from Fort William to the Georgian Bay ports was put up at two and a half cents, the rate to Port Colborne at three cents, and the through rate from Fort William to Montreal at nine and three-quarter cents. A further agreement was entered into on July 28, by which the Bay rate was made three cents, and the rate to Port Colborne three and three-quarter cents. This made the rate from Fort William to Montreal ten and a half cents.

Canadian grain has the following main outlets to the seaboard:

1. All rail.
2. Lake to Georgian Bay ports, thence by rail to Montreal.
3. Lake to Port Colborne where transshipment is made for export wheat, via the lower lakes to Montreal.
4. Lake to Buffalo where transhipped by water to Montreal.
5. Lake to Buffalo and thence by American railroads to seaboard.

Canadian vessels are subject to competition from American vessels carrying grain from Fort William to Buffalo or other American ports.

In fixing rates from Fort William to Montreal via Colborne vessels are controlled by vessel rate to Georgian Bay, plus rate from bay ports to Montreal. For instance, on May 4, 1922, when Canadian vessels entered into rate agreement in question the water rate from Fort William to Montreal was put at nine and three-quarter cents, based

Report of W. H. Trueman, K.C., to Council of Agriculture, Declares that Evidence Before Royal Commission Shows Rate Fixing by Agreement Among Canadian Shippers

upon the water rate to Georgian Bay ports being two and a half cents, the rail rate to Montreal being 8.60 cents and .40 cents, or 11 cents in all, thus keeping the through water rate one and a quarter cents under the Bay rate, plus rail rate to Montreal.

The water rates from Fort William to Montreal, as well as to Buffalo, also depend upon water rate to Buffalo, plus rail rate from Buffalo, to Atlantic seaboard.

The Buffalo Rate

Rates from Fort William to Port Colborne covering shipments for Canadian mills, and not for export purposes, should be on a parity with rates from Fort William or Chicago or Duluth to Buffalo, since to Colborne is the same haul as to Buffalo. The evidence shows that the Fort William to Colborne rate is constantly higher than the Fort William to Buffalo rate. In the agreement of May 4, the rate from Fort William to Colborne was put at three cents. While this rate was in force, Canadian and American tonnage from Fort William to Buffalo was two cents. When the Fort William rate to Colborne was raised on July 28 to three and three-quarter cents, the rate to Buffalo continued at two cents until congestion arose at Buffalo in the fall.

In the agreement of May 4, the rate from Fort William to Bay ports was made two and a half cents. Canadian and American tonnage from Duluth and Chicago to Bay ports was two cents. Witnesses stated that the rate from Fort William to the Bay should not be higher than from Duluth or Chicago to Bay ports.

Canadian vessels going to Bay ports from Fort William are not subject to competition from American boats since American boats cannot carry between Canadian ports. By the agreement of July 28, the rate from Fort William to the Bay was increased to three cents, while the rate from Chicago and Duluth to the Bay remained at two cents.

With respect to the rates fixed by the May 4 agreement, justification is offered for them by the vessel companies on the ground of operating costs and unloading delays at Colborne at the time the agreement was made. The rates under the agreement of July 28 are sought to be justified on account of increased cost of fuel, due to the coal strike in the United States. The claim was made before the commission by the vessel owners that the rates fixed on May 4 and July 28 were losing rates, and figures were put in in support of this contention.

In connection with the Bay port rates there was no congestion in 1922 until the fall. The congestion at Colborne was short and on its cessation no

reduction was made in the rate to Colborne.

Previous to the May agreement the rates to Colborne and Buffalo were even money. In August wheat was carried from Fort William to Buffalo at two cents. The rate to Colborne was three and three-quarter cents. At the time the rate to Bay ports was three cents, and the Buffalo rate was two cents, there was no congestion at the Bay. The trip to the Bay is 48 hours and to Buffalo 84 hours.

Congestion Sends Up Rates

In the fall months of 1922, the agreement of July 28 came to an end, due to higher rates that came into existence owing to congestion. In September the rate to Bay ports went up to three and three-quarter cents and four cents, in October the rate ran from four to six cents, in November the rate ran from four to 11 cents, and in December the rate was from five and a half to ten cents. These increases gave the companies very large profits. They took care of the losses made in the previous months and gave the companies a heavy surplus. What these profits were, it is hard to estimate, as the accounting made by the companies shows heavy overhead charges that could not be tested without the aid of further information. In the Bond Issue prospectus, issued in 1922 by one of the companies, it is set forth that much of the companies' vessel property was paid for from earnings. The Bond Issue is \$1,000,000, which the prospectus states is to be retired from earnings at the rate of \$100,000 per year. This sum is in addition to the interest charged on bonds at seven per cent.

The congestion at the Bay ports, as well as at Port Colborne, in the fall was attributed by the companies to the congestion at Montreal, due to the heavy American wheat shipments seeking the Montreal outlet from Buffalo.

The matter for full scrutiny by means of the exhibits is whether the congestion at the Bay ports and at Colborne was taken advantage of by the companies to exact excessive rates. I am led to believe, from the preliminary study of the exhibits, that the average delay at these ports did not exceed 78 hours, a time which is customarily allowed by a vessel for free unloading. The circumstances cannot be overlooked that the congestion provided an opportunity to the vessels to make very large earnings that appeared to be out of proportion to the delay that took place.

In connection with rates in the fall the companies pointed out that the government marine vessels charged four and a quarter cents for the first half of October; four and a half cents for the last half of October and five

cents for November. Now, in dealing with the fairness of Canadian rates the companies claim that no return cargo is furnished from the Bay and that return cargoes cannot be consistently obtained by vessels going to Port Colborne, as the return cargo is restricted to coal.

Exclusive Chartering

The chartering of Canadian vessels at Winnipeg is in the hands of the vessels' own agents. These agents must consider rates from the point of view of the vessels. There is, therefore, no competition as to the rates brought about by independent vessel brokers negotiating for bids. The exclusive chartering system is local to Canadian grain shipments, as the open chartering system is in force in American ports. The Standard Shipping Company has an exclusive chartering franchise for the vessels of the Canada Steamships Company until 1940. The owners of the Standard Shipping Company are also shareholders of the Canada Steamships Company. Roy Wolvin, a chief owner of the Standard Shipping Company, was, until recently, the vice-president of the Canada Steamships Company. The Canadian tonnage is owned, in a large part, by three companies. These companies do not pay their agents at Winnipeg, but the agents receive a commission from the shipper amounting to 35 per cent. of the insurance premium on the grain shipments. This commission paid by the shipper does not secure for the shipper the independent service of a vessel broker. It is paid to the vessel agent whose duty it is to serve the vessel owner rather than the interests of the shipper who pays him the commission. This condition is an unsound one and it is open to a number of objections which I do not pause to state.

The hearing of the evidence impresses one that a system is radically at fault which permits rates to escape the control that is secured in some measure by competition, and which also enables the vessels at a time of congestion to fix their rates at discretion. It is possible in the fall for vessels to produce congestion for the purpose of increasing rates. A company with a large tonnage may produce congestion and compel other companies, in self defence, to increase rates. The companies take the position that the congestion last fall was not produced by artificial means but was due to the lack of facilities at Montreal which re-acted upon the intermediate ports.

Remedies

I understand that the Dominion government is ready to pass legislation giving it the peremptory power to suspend the coasting laws. I find a reluctance on the part of those who are interested in finding redress from unfair rates to put power for this purpose in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, as there is a feeling that its attitude would not be sympathetic if interference were sought.

The real problem (and which I understand the Royal Commission is fully aware of) is whether vessel rates can be

JAKE---

Ring Out Wild Belles



dealt with by regulation. It is considered that the law of supply and demand might be interfered with by the rate-fixing board, with results that might not be justifiable from the point of view of either the shipper or the vessel owner. Boats, as well as cargo space, are contracted for in advance. If the rate was subject to control by a governmental body, this freedom would be destroyed. This view, however, is not necessarily conclusive. I do not see why the rate-fixing board should not be given power to set rates if it were shown that the rates were being put upon an unfair basis. It would have to exercise its supervision with great care. The fact that such a board was vested in the government agency would have its restraining effect upon the vessel companies. Any opposition stated in argument before the Royal Commission touching this aspect of the enquiry would have to be done with a great deal of appreciation of the difficulties. A lake rate expert of approved standing should be able at all times to deal with the rate situation with justice to the interests concerned.

The vessel companies have made their defence from every conceivable point of view, and it is not lacking in impressiveness. It is not contrary to the criminal code to form a combine relating to traffic rates if they are fair and reasonable. For instance, it was held in the case of *Rex v. Cage*, tried before the Manitoba courts, that any combine among commission merchants to charge one cent a bushel for merchandising wheat was not within the code. Regardless, however, of whether what was done on May 4 and July 28, was criminal or not, the situation disclosed by the investigation is unwholesome and justifies remedial action. The form it shall take requires thoughtful deliberation by those who are fully seized of all of the facts connected with the problem which is one of great intricacy.

One felt all through the enquiry the need of expert assistance and for the need of it I could take but a very inadequate part at the hearing.

One Big Wheat Pool

A signal step forward in the co-operative grain marketing movement in the United States northwest was taken at a conference at Fargo, North Dakota, April 10 and 11, of representatives of the American Wheat Growers Inc., the U.S. Grain Growers' Sales Agency and the Equity Exchange, when a successful union of these three bodies was consummated, and an agreement reached to correlate the activities of the organizations to facilitate the orderly marketing of grain in this section.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Farm Bureaus of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, and was called by J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, who acted as chairman of the meeting. A. J. Scott, secretary of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association was secretary of the conference.

After two days of earnest and sincere deliberation an agreement was reached, which provided for a marketing board of control with members from the three organizations, which will act in an advisory capacity in matters pertaining to sale of grain, publicity and other correlated activities.

The 100 per cent. compulsory pool was advocated as the most progressive and effective method of marketing grain, and for this reason it was decided that only this form of contract should be submitted to the growers, but, for the present, it would be applied only to wheat, which is to be handled exclusively by the American Wheat Growers, Inc. The U.S. Grain Growers' Sales Agency will handle grain shipments to Minneapolis except pooled wheat, while the Equity Exchange will handle shipments of grain to Duluth except pooled wheat. A proposal was made that the American Wheat Growers Inc., lease the Equity Exchange terminal elevator at St. Paul, and it is very probable this will be done. It was agreed to consolidate the offices of the three organizations as far as practical in order to avoid duplication that the cost of operation may be reduced.

A temporary board of control was formed to serve until the agreement is

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ratified by the boards of directors of the organizations affected, at which time each organization will select two members of the board of control and these members will select the seventh by majority vote. J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, was instructed to call a meeting of the new board as soon as the members are named.

During the discussions it developed that the matter of methods of marketing played a big part in reaching an agreement or rather in as close an affiliation as many would have liked. There was a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the compulsory pooling plan by commodities, as the most effective method of marketing, but there was also a disposition to concede to the demands of those who were not in a position or favorable state of mind to

adopt this plan, by providing facilities for handling grain on consignment, particularly the coarse grains of which pools have not as yet been formed.

The adoption of only one contract to be submitted to the growers, based on the 100 per cent. pooling plan for wheat, was regarded as a distinct achievement by sponsors of this mode of marketing. Pooled wheat will be handled in the same way as handled in the past by the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, while growers of coarse grain and non-poolers will be served by the U.S. Grain Growers and the Equity Exchange, operating as departments of the central organization. The opinion was expressed that grains other than wheat may be pooled in the future, when the advantages of this plan are recognized by the growers in sufficient numbers to warrant it.

New Edition of Feeds and Feeding

Henry and Morrison's *Feeds and Feeding*, the most exhaustive work on the subject ever compiled, now appears in an illustrated edition, the eighteenth since the first publication of the book, 25 years ago. This last revision has been made necessary by the epoch-making discoveries of the last few years. Prof. Morrison has rewritten several of the old chapters and has added some entirely new, bringing the work right down to date. He has had the co-operation of experiment farms and agricultural colleges all over the United States and Canada so that the book is as all-inclusive as the previous editions have been in their time.

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In the Trough of the Wave

Pointed Paragraphs from an Inspiring Bulletin by W. D. Albright, in Which He Analyzes and Prescribes for the Economic Situation in Northern Alberta

OPTIMISM strengthens purpose. Pessimism paralyzes effort. Both are infectious. To a large extent we make times good or bad, according as we view our case with courage or despair. The knocker is a Jonah. He who makes one business succeed helps the whole business situation."

"This is no brief for the visionary optimist—the one who denies facts and calls black white. The West has been over-supplied with hypnotists of that ilk. The true optimist is he who faces facts squarely but tries at the same time to discern the hopeful features of a situation and to make the most of these. Such optimism is constructive and helpful."

"An Eastern farmer would be staggered at the nonchalance with which struggling settlers borrowed money at 12 per cent. in the early days, while more recently they borrowed all they could at nine. If a business earns three per cent. and the proprietor borrows capital at nine, compounded every three or four months, the cream is soon skimmed off his earnings."

"Farming in the West has been commonly associated with an element of land speculation, and the agricultural settlement of the north country has been strongly tinged with it. As a lecturer expressed it, many a man has paid his \$10 entry fee with the idea of proving up, getting a patent, and then 'stinging' somebody with his homestead. Such settlers make poor farmers and poorer citizens. They will boost the country unrestrainedly for the sake of bringing in railroads or land buyers, but they don't settle down to solid creative work themselves and their enthusiasm is never equal to a severe reverse. They are not patriotically devoted to furthering the country's best interests. They care little whether it makes good so long as they enjoy good times and easy money."

"If the Peace River country is to get ahead . . . it will be by specializing on concentrated products, i.e., those on which the value is high and the carrying charge relatively low. Such products are butter, bacon, eggs, poultry and various underdone cash-yielding sidelines, like grass seed, clover seed, seed peas, vetches and miscellaneous seeds. Beef cattle are intermediate in this regard."

"Last summer one merchant retailed at 12 cents a pound flax seed which we could easily raise within the district, and stockmen bought it for calves with the proceeds of 60-cent-a-bushel wheat."

"Progress in agriculture generally comes when stress of circumstances has compelled a change of ways. As a philosopher expressed it, 'The clay must appear on the hillsides before the average farmer will get down to a close study of improved methods.' The triumph of Danish co-operation arose from the ashes of a desperate situation."

"The idea that a man must change his location in order to succeed is one of humanity's persistent illusions. He who runs away from a failure without grasping the cause of that failure is only inviting a repetition somewhere else."

"Success lies more in the temper of a man than it does in his circumstances. During the past summer, when the hill pastures were gnawed bare around the town of Peace River, a local milkman sized up his situation and struck out to a certain well-settled district west of the town. Near his new location was a slough, but the old-time settlers around considered it inaccessible. In about three days he had a road cut to that slough and on it he put up 500 tons of hay—ample for all his needs."

"Hand in hand with the change to mixed farming should go improvement in the settler's living conditions. The shaganappi style of habitation is fre-

quently unavoidable on the start, but should not become permanent. It is unnecessary to have an expensive residence. One can be as happy in a log house as anywhere if that is the best he can afford. But let him keep the premises neat, have a trim door yard if it be only the native prairie, plant some trees and shrubs and grow a few flowers, if only a bed of pansies and a row of sweet peas to commence with. A refining influence is needed in our lives and the aspiration is more important than the degree of manifestation. Character looks out from a window with a single geranium. People gradually recoil, either consciously or subconsciously, from the drab bareness and crudity of an unadorned, dishevelled, wind-swept steading. It gets on their nerves, sours their spirits, and, combined with the cumulative effect of isolation, leads to all manner of desperate consequences.

"One owes it to himself and family to create as attractive a home as possible and then take them away from it as often and as far as possible without actually neglecting the farm work. Home always looks better after the refreshment of a change. A settler's wife shrewdly observed that 'A man and woman come almost to hate the sight of each other when confined too long to each other's society in a little cooped-up cabin.' There is more truth than poetry in the remark. The aesthetic and the social are neglected at our peril. Isolation is the bane of rural life and a chief impediment to business and social progress."

"The Peace River country is naturally one of the choicest agricultural regions that lies out of doors. Picturesque and fertile, with long, easy slopes, well drained yet well adapted to cultivation, it is capable of being developed—indeed is already in some instances being developed—into a land of fine farms and happy homes. The main thing needed is the more general inspiration of a true ideal. Without this, cheapened transportation would be likely, by fostering grain raising for export, to contribute to despoilation as it has done on vast areas of the lower plains. If the present hard times have the effect of getting more of us started on the path of mixed farming, with correlated attention to home-making and citizenship, they will in the end prove a blessing, hard as the experience may be for individuals during the transition period. These deserve every sympathy and consideration. They should be given a chance to co-operate in improving their condition. They have not been without plenty of temptation to imprudence. The banks, the business men, the Soldier Settlement Board, the Departments of Agriculture, all share responsibility with the man on the land for the state of affairs that has come to pass. There is no party left to throw stones. And yet, since all have acted for the best, there is no chance for recrimination. It is simply a case of getting our bearings and steering a wiser course in the future."

This bulletin has been published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, and may be obtained free of charge. Apply Central Experimental Farm.

BREEN BATTERY

\$21.85

GUARANTEED 18 MONTHS

A High Grade Storage Battery at a Low Price

BREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Were Promised a Pigless Paradise

Rageth Bros., Tell of Their Re-conversion to Livestock and Silage Crops, Which the Immigration Agent Assured Them Were Unnecessary in the Accumulation of Wealth in Southwestern Saskatchewan



Above: Digging the trench silo on the Rageth farms. Four men with 12 horses dug two such trench silos 52 ft. long, 7½ ft. deep, one of them 11 ft. wide, and the other 14 ft. wide; time required, four days. Below: Distributing the silage with a slush scraper at filling time.

IN 1911, the alluring stories of the Canadian West reached us in the Dakotas, through the Canadian Immigration Offices. At once it tempted us to homestead with the intention of becoming wheat farmers. We were also told that people did not have to milk cows and feed pigs in Saskatchewan, that all farmers had to do was to seed their grain in spring, watch it grow in the summer months and then harvest it in the fall. It was held out to us as a perfectly sure thing and in just a few years we would be able to make enough money to retire, move to the sunny south and live comfortably the rest of our lives.

In 1912 we moved to the western boundary of Saskatchewan in hopes of turning the sod quickly and getting rich in a hurry. Each year, with the exception of 1915-1916 and 1922, showed an ever decreasing return from the land. Yet we always lived in hopes of a big crop. It did not come. We became a little suspicious as to whether it would ever come. We bethought ourselves of the many years spent on the little farm back in Wisconsin where we were born and raised, where our father had made a good living and raised a family of five, where each year he made a little money. He never had a great deal of grain to sell off that farm, but he always had cream, hogs and cattle to sell and it was a pretty sure source of income. When we emigrated we took quite a few head of stock with us, with the intention of going into cattle raising, but did not intend to milk any more than to keep the house supplied with milk and butter.

Had Trouble With Fodder Crops

We tried to raise hay, oats and millet for our cattle, but we could not make it go. In 1921 we had quite a herd of cattle but nothing for them to eat except straw, so we made up our minds to get rid of them. We knew we had nothing but straw and realized that straw by itself was unsatisfactory feed. So we shipped a car of cattle to St. Boniface and realized practically nothing on them after all expenses had been paid. Our pastures were all dried up, consequently our cattle were poor. We had planted some corn in 1920 and 1921,

but too small an acreage to feed all our cattle. Then again, if we had had much larger fields we could not take care of the corn very well without a corn binder. As it was, we cut our corn with the grain binder.

Looking back over the years since we came here we decided we had not made any money on straight grain growing and that we had to get into cattle and hogs and raise wheat as a side line. The next question was, "what can we raise?" We decided in favor of sweet clover for hay and pasture, and corn and sunflowers for ensilage, and these have proved to be a success with us for the last two years, even in the very dry year of 1921.

During the years 1919 to 1922, we milked from four to eight cows and managed to ship enough cream to keep the house in groceries and a few extras at times. We are now planning to milk more cows the year around, and to seed quite an acreage in corn and sunflowers so we shall have ensilage for our hogs, cattle, horses and chickens. In 1922, we each put in nine acres of sunflowers and each harvested 120 loads of good sunflowers. After the frost had touched them pretty hard the leaves looked as if they had been boiled, and yet it made splendid feed after it was put into the silo.

Can be Solved Co-operatively

Of course it would have been out of the question to try to harvest these sunflowers without a corn binder, so we bought a Massey-Harris corn binder and a Blizzard Ensilage Cutter which gave us splendid results. Perhaps not every man would care to invest in such an outfit, but it would be an easy matter for two, three or more farmers to buy co-operatively the implements necessary in the planting, cultivating and harvesting of the corn and sunflowers and they would effect a great saving in money as well as in labor. In this way they would be able to help each other take care of their forage crops without so much extra hired help, especially if one of them had an engine that would furnish the power. It takes five or six teams and twelve men to run an outfit like that mentioned and keep it running at full blast all day long, but all machinery companies have

SPEED WAGON



Open Cab Express
with Stock Rack



Motorizing the Rural Community

SPEED WAGONS dot the countryside. On all roads and in all weathers they act the part of tireless, faithful workers.

For the carrying capacity of the Mighty Speed Wagon is accurately gauged to the average farm load,—2500 pounds. Big enough to save double trips; small enough to always get through without faltering.

Engine dependability,—a vital necessity in the farm truck,—is generously embodied in the Speed Wagon motor.

For it's super-powerful and remarkably simple. Valve placement provides for large ports and complete water jacketing; reciprocating parts are built to withstand excessive strains; sturdy axles; vital parts 50% oversize; smooth transmission with large faced gears, silently operating; lubrication system absolutely sure; every part readily accessible for adjustment.

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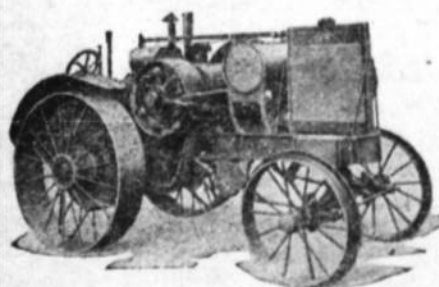
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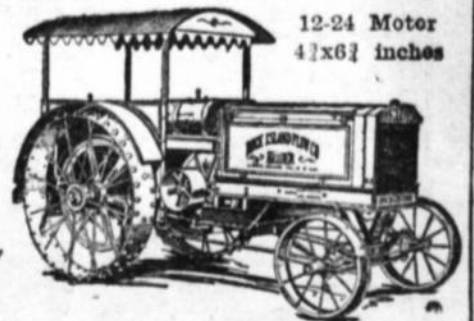
"Waterloo" Power Farming Machinery Eagle and Heider Tractors

Motors 7x8 and 8x8 inches



12-22 and 16-30 Eagles

Eagle Tractors have large bore, low speed, twin cylinder motors. Economical, simple, and have guaranteed surplus power. Note the wide belt pulley.



12-24 Motor
4½x6½ inches

9-16 and 12-24 Heiders

The large bore, four-cylinder Waukesha tractor motor gives a steady flow of power at medium motor speed for both belt and tractor work.

Ask for our New Tractor Catalogues and New Reduced Low Prices before placing your tractor order.

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HAIL and FIRE INSURANCE**AGENTS WANTED**

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is the Best Economy****"SALADA"****TEA**

H346

Is the wisest purchase you can make.**Pure, Fresh and so Delicious—Just try it.****Big Money Boring Wells**One
Man
One
TeamHave water on your own farm.
In spare time make wells for your
neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in
ordinary years, double that in dry
years. No risk—no experience needed.**Outfits for Getting Water Anywhere**Earth augers, rock drills and
combined machines. Engine
or horse power. Write for
easy terms and free catalog.**LISLE MFG. COMPANY**

Box 160 CLAIRBORO, IOWA

Quick shipment from Saskatoon stock

**Put all your Grain
Into the Elevator**

In selecting his plow the Fordson owner naturally turns to the Oliver No. 7 gang with complete confidence that it is of the correct design. The many years of plow building experience that Oliver was able to build into this plow has proved an asset to thousands of farmers the world over.

IN order to put every grain possible into the elevator, farmers are rapidly adopting Fordson power and Wood Brothers Individual Separator. The large number of these separators now in use is assurance that their work means increased crop returns. Wood Brothers Individual Separator enables you to get your grain into the elevator before bad weather has an opportunity to damage it in the field. It reduces waste around the machine and in the stack, performs the work at a reduced cost and does an excellent job of cleaning the grain.

Many of the farmers who now own one or more of these separators have without solicitation said that the Fordson Tractor and the Wood Brothers Individual Separator make a threshing outfit which leaves nothing to be desired.

**CANADIAN**Wood Brothers'
Individual Separator
In Action**OLIVER****CHILLED PLOW WORKS LIMITED**

Winnipeg

Toronto

W-2

smaller outfits, though we do not think they are always advisable.

We dug a trench silo, as the illustrations show. We finished the two trenches in about four days with twelve horses and four men, two Fresno scrapers, one slip scraper and a hand plow. Each trench is 52 feet long, 11 and 14 feet wide and 7½ feet deep. The sunflowers were run into the trench through the cutter, spread over the silo with a horse and scraper, and an extra team was used to do the tramping. After it was all filled we put about three feet of straw on top of the silage. As a result, we are now feeding a real good silage. A number of speakers from the Department of Agriculture who have inspected the silage while on lecturing trips during the winter agree with us on this point. We realize that the manufactured or pit silo would be much handier, but our financial condition would not allow it.

Outside Feeding

Before we had any experience in the feeding of ensilage we were a little doubtful as to whether the stock would eat it outside in the open yard. To overcome any difficulty in this connection we have made troughs two feet wide, eight inches high and sixteen or eighteen feet long and placed them not far from the trench in the open yard. Our cattle stay and eat the ensilage from these troughs with just as much enjoyment as the milk cows and calves which are being fed in the barn. We have had some very, very cold and stormy weather, but it has never been too cold for them to come out and enjoy a good warm feed of silage.

All our cattle, with the exception of the milk cows and calves, are outside. They have a large straw shed for shelter, can help themselves to water and a strawpile, get silage twice a day, and are looking fine. They started to shed in February, which shows that they must be getting real good feed. Our cows are giving a nice flow of milk of good quality and the butter looks nice and yellow, practically as nice as if the cattle were running on a June pasture. Our hogs, horses and chickens eat the silage well. Some think it is not a good feed for horses, nevertheless our horses relish it and are doing fine on it.

For the coming year we will lay a layer of threshed grain on top of the silage about two inches thick. After it is sprouted it will form an air tight crust thereby preventing the silage from spoiling. We will also place poles across the trench and put about four feet of straw on top of the poles instead of putting it directly on the silage and thus prevent freezing. It will also be easier to get the silage out from underneath the poles and straw than if the straw is directly on top of the silage.

On one end of the silo it will be necessary to have an outside entrance, like the entrance to a cellar from the outside of a building, so that we can take a stone boat with a dry goods box on it into the silo, fill it, hook a long chain or rope on it, and pull it out with a horse, then we can pull it to the troughs or barn and feed it as we wish.

If 90 per cent. of the farmers would get into the habit of raising more feed and less wheat the whole country would be better off. Buying feed at a high price (it is always considerably higher than when the farmer has it to sell) and selling wheat at a sacrifice price does not make it a paying proposition. We planted our corn and sunflowers with the grain drill and it proved to be quite satisfactory, although a corn planter on heavy soil and a corn lister on light soil will give better results. Many and many a man came to our farms to see for themselves after they heard of our silos, our two being the only ones within a radius of fifty miles, and they are all amazed at the results. They are certainly surprised at the nice looking stock and all agree that feeding silage and using nothing but pure bred sires surely pays. The majority state that they will duplicate our effort. If farmers would visit the farms where silage is being fed they would form an altogether different opinion on the matter than they do by reading testimonials in the different farm papers.

Anybody starting up this system of

raising corn and sunflowers for silage should not start with too small a field. They need not be afraid of having too much, it is usually the other way, they have not enough. We are planning to seed about thirty-five acres of corn and sunflowers on each of our farms and have come to the conclusion that unless we do so every year from now on we will never be able to pay our debts, far less be able to retire and live in the sunny south in comfort. We figure that diversified farming is the only salvation for every farmer in the West and unless we start right now we shall never make a success of it.

Seager Wheeler's Seed Drill Idea

The idea contained in Dr. Seager Wheeler's book, Profitable Grain Growing, relative to the ideal manner in which grain should be deposited in the rows by a drill, has been favorably discussed by many farmers, but Canadian implement manufacturers have not incorporated it in their machinery. Dr. Wheeler sends us the following letter from an Italian agricultural college professor, which indicates that they have made a practical application of the principle to their seed drills:

"Piacenza, March 10, 1923.

"Dr. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

"Dear Sir: I have been reading your very interesting book on wheat growing, which I consider to be the best contribution towards the solving of the problem of increasing wheat production I have so far come across. Although the conditions of climate and soil of our farms are very different to yours, yet I am inclined to think many of the suggestions contained in your work for the proper cultivation of wheat may prove useful in our own country. So I propose to circulate them through our agricultural papers and by word of mouth in carrying on my duties as lecturer on agricultural subjects.

"There is particularly one point to which I wish to draw your attention. At page 190 of your book, in dealing with the subject of drilling machines, you express the wish that manufacturers should devote their attention to the construction of a new type of driller.

"These are your words: 'We want the seed broadcast under the ground in three or four inch rows instead of a narrow row.' I quite agree with your view of the case.

"It may perhaps interest you to know that such a drill as you wished for has already been constructed in our country in the work shops of our great Co-operative Agricultural Federation, and is in operation, giving the most satisfactory results. The Longhini seed drill drops the seed under the ground at a regular distance of one inch between each seed, broadcasting the seed along a riband 3 inches wide. I am sending you pamphlets with description of the machine. Unfortunately, they are written in Italian. Should they prove of interest to you, I will manage to get a translation done for you.

"With many kind regards, I remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"Prof. S. Bassi,

"Revasione Italia Agricola,
"Piacenza, Italy."

In the same letter Dr. Wheeler indicates that he is going ahead with his fruit work, confident that it will yield something of practical value to the farmers of Northern Saskatchewan. He states:

"I have plenty of work ahead of me this spring, as I am putting out quite a large assortment of fruit trees. I shall have some 500 apples or more, and some 10 varieties, besides 100 or more Pyrus baccata seedlings. Plums about 400, 35 varieties, beside 150 seedling plums from Hansen, and about 10 or 12 kinds of grapes and other small fruits, and a number of trees for shelter belts, etc., and evergreens. We have had little or no snow covering this winter, although it has not been as cold as some winters."

When received, trees, bushes and strawberry plants should be opened up, and if the roots are at all dry they should be soaked with water before heeling in. They can be planted. Strawberry plants are very subject to heating, and if left in the bundle for a few days the roots are likely to die from this cause.

GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT

Strawberries - Raspberries - Plums

Grow Well in All Parts of Western Canada

Give Yourself a Real Treat to
Luscious Strawberries

Strawberry growing in the prairie provinces has passed the experimental stage. It is simply necessary to select the right variety. The plants we are distributing are the July bearing—every plant grown in Manitoba, well tested and proven the best kind for this country. They are hardy and prolific, and the fruit equal to any on the market.

SALE PRICE—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. We cannot accept orders for less than 25 plants.

Large Red Raspberries, Hardy and
Prolific

Raspberry bushes are about the hardiest plants grown in the prairie provinces. Fruit comes abundantly the first year after planting, providing a good supply of fruit in season. We are distributing the well-known "Latham," recognized as the best for the West. Every plant grown in Manitoba, and extremely hardy. Ripens the latter part of July, and has a long-bearing season.

SALE PRICE—12 canes, \$1.25, postpaid; 25 canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90. We cannot accept orders for less than 12 canes.

READ "CONDITIONS OF SALE"

UNUSUAL PLUMS OF EXCELLENT FLAVOR

These are the hybrid plums developed by Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota. We took the hardy wild plum as the parent stock and crossed it with tender varieties and produced a most luscious plum that ripens early in August. We are distributing the well-known Opata and Sapa varieties, the most hardy varieties for this country. All plum trees offered are grown in Northern Manitoba, without any winter covering, and are fruiting abundantly. Plum trees are not self-fertilizing and are therefore sold only in pairs. These varieties cross. SALE PRICE—\$1.80 per pair, postage prepaid.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Orders can only be accepted up to the end of the first week in May. Only orders accompanied by subscriptions to The Guide will be accepted. The subscription can be either new or renewal, your own or anyone else's. If a renewal, the time paid for will be added on from the time the present subscription expires. The subscription entitles you to buy (but does not purchase) these exceptional varieties at these low prices stated. The subscription can be \$1.00 for one year—\$2.00 for three years (you save \$1.00)—or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00).

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.



More good news to fence buyers

Peerless guaranteed Fence and Gates direct from Wire Mill and Fence Factory to Farm

OUR earlier announcement that Peerless Fence would be sold in 1923 direct from Factory to the Fence User, at bed-rock factory prices, has brought us so many requests for folder giving complete description, pictures and prices, that we evidently made a hit when adopting our new direct method of selling Peerless goods.

Under this direct selling plan you benefit from our big saving through our not having to maintain a big office staff and selling staff, travellers' expenses, book-keeping and accounting costs, collection expenses, etc.

Remember, we are not offering fence bargains; we do not make cheap fence to sell at a cheap price. On the contrary, we make thoroughly dependable farm fence and gates of the highest standard only, the kind which we guarantee.

SEE OUR OFFER OF FREE GATE

Order now, from this advertisement, and not only enjoy the benefit of the big saving, but get dependable fence, as well as making sure of having the fence on hand for use as soon as it is required.

| EXTRA HEAVY PEERLESS FENCE—Made of All No. 9 Full-Gauge Hard Wire | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|---|-------|-------------------|
| Style No. | No. of Wires | Height, Inches | Stays to Rod | Spacings in Inches | Price | 100 Rods lbs. per |
| 5400 | 5 | 40 | 9 | 9, 10, 10, 11 | .35 | 670 |
| 6400 | 6 | 40 | 9 | 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 | .43 | 780 |
| 948 | 9 | 48 | 12 | 3 1/2, 3 3/4, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6 1/4, 7 1/4, 8 1/2 | .66 | 1230 |
| 1048 | 10 | 48 | 12 | 3 1/2, 3 3/4, 3 3/4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8 1/2 | .74 | 1320 |

| HEAVY PEERLESS FENCE—Made from No. 10 Gauge Hard Wire Throughout | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Style No. | No. of Wires | Height, Inches | Stays to Rod | Spacings in Inches | Price | 100 Rods lbs. per |
| 4330 | 4 | 33 | 9 | 10, 11, 12 | .26 1/2 | 420 |
| 5400 | 5 | 40 | 9 | 9, 10, 10, 11 | .32 | 560 |
| 7400 | 7 | 40 | 9 | 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2 | .43 | 680 |

| PEERLESS MEDIUM HEAVY STYLES—Top and Bottom Wires No. 9 Gauge—All Others No. 12, except Style 8341, which has No. 10 Top and Bottom | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|-------|-------------------|
| Style No. | No. of Wires | Height, Inches | Stays to Rod | Spacings in Inches | Price | 100 Rods lbs. per |
| 726 | 7 | 26 | 15 | 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6 | .32 | 580 |
| 742 | 7 | 26 | 15 | 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8 | .37 | 630 |
| 832 | 8 | 32 | 15 | 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 6 | .40 | 660 |
| 8321 | 8 | 32 | 25 | Same as 832 above | .45 | 780 |
| 8341 | 8 | 34 | 30 | 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8 | .53 | 890 |
| 942 | 9 | 42 | 15 | 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8 | .45 | 750 |
| 1050 | 10 | 50 | 15 | 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8, 8 | .50 | 830 |
| 1449 | 10 | 49 | 15 | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5, 6 | .65 | 1050 |

| PEERLESS CLOSE WOVEN HOG FENCE—Top and Bottom Wires No. 10 Gauge—All Other Wires No. 13 Gauge | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Style No. | No. of Wires | Height, Inches | Stays to Rod | Spacings in Inches | Price | 100 Rods lbs. per |
| 0726 | 7 | 26 | 33 | 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6 | .39 | 6 |
| 1036 | 10 | 36 | 33 | 2, 2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 6 | .62 | 8 |

| PEERLESS HEAVY POULTRY AND GARDEN FENCE Top and Bottom Wires No. 10 Gauge—All Other Wires No. 13 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|---|-------|-------------------|
| Style No. | No. of Wires | Height, Inches | Stays to Rod | Spacings in Inches | Price | 100 Rods lbs. per |
| 1848 | 18 | 48 | 24 | 1, 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 4 1/2 | .78 | 12 |
| 2060 | 20 | 60 | 24 | 1, 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6 | .88 | 13 1/4 |

| PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE Top and Bottom Wires No. 12—All Other Wires 14 1/2 Gauge | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|---|---------|-------------------|
| Style No. | No. of Wires | Height, Inches | Stays to Rod | Spacings in Inches | Price | 100 Rods lbs. per |
| 1536 | 15 | 36 | 33 | 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/4, 2 3/4, 3 1/4, 3 3/4, 3 3/4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 4 1/2 | .58 1/2 | 630 |
| 1848 | 18 | 48 | 33 | 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/4, 2 3/4, 3 1/4, 3 3/4, 3 3/4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 4 1/2 | .74 1/4 | 800 |
| 2060 | 20 | 60 | 33 | 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/4, 2 3/4, 3 1/4, 3 3/4, 3 3/4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 4 1/2 | .83 1/4 | 920 |

All prices are F.O.B. Factory, Winnipeg. We pay sales tax. If there is no agent at your station, it will be necessary for you to send sufficient money extra to prepay freight and cartage charges. Freight rates quoted on application.

Order Now! Send money by Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter direct to us, saving middleman's profits. We will ship your order promptly. Be sure to give style number. If you haven't received our big illustrated folder entitled "From Wire Mill and Fence Factory Direct to the Farm"—write for your copy today.

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After
Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

The Great Canadian Sweetmeat

provides pleasant action
for your teeth, also
penetrating the crevices
and cleansing them.

Then, too, it aids
digestion.

Use WRIGLEY'S after
every meal—see how
much better you will
feel.

The Flavor Lasts

D37

Peerless Fence

is cheaper in the
end than

Barbed Wire

Why build a dangerous, inefficient and temporary barbed wire entanglement around your farm, when for about the same first cost you can properly protect your stock and crops with a Peerless Fence?—a SAFE and permanent fence that will save you replacement costs.

Style 5400

5 wires, 40 inches high,
9 heavy stays to rod,
No. 9 gauge, per rod, 35c
No. 10 gauge, per rod, 32c

PEERLESS FARM GATES

| All Wires No. 9 Gauge | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| Pipe Braced | Width | Height | Price | Shipping Weight |
| | 12 ft. | 48 in. | \$10.65 | 70 lbs. |
| | 14 ft. | 48 in. | 11.60 | 80 lbs. |
| | 16 ft. | 48 in. | 12.50 | 90 lbs. |
| Wire Braced | Width | Height | Price | Shipping Weight |
| | 8 ft. | 48 in. | \$6.00 | 40 lbs. |
| | 10 ft. | 48 in. | 6.85 | 50 lbs. |
| | 12 ft. | 48 in. | 8.15 | 60 lbs. |
| | 14 ft. | 48 in. | 9.05 | 70 lbs. |
| | 16 ft. | 48 in. | 9.75 | 80 lbs. |

WALK GATES

| Ornamental Poultry | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| Width | Height | Plain | Scroll Top | Gates |
| 3 ft. x 36 in. | | \$3.00 | \$3.85 | |
| 3 ft. x 42 in. | | | 4.15 | |
| 3 ft. x 48 in. | | 3.50 | | \$3.50 |
| 3 ft. x 60 in. | | | | 3.75 |
| 3 1/2 ft. x 36 in. | | 3.25 | 4.15 | |
| 3 1/2 ft. x 42 in. | | | 4.50 | |
| 3 1/2 ft. x 48 in. | | 3.75 | | |

Walk Gates ship at 20 lbs. each

| | |
|---|--------|
| No. 9 Galvanized Brace Wire, per 25-lb. coil..... | \$1.50 |
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Does Cross-breeding Pay?

The success with which Old Country cattle breeders produce cross-breeds for beef-making purposes makes the advisability of following that practice a constantly recurring proposal in Western Canada. Apart from the more or less haphazard mixing of Shorthorn and Hereford blood on the range it has not been extensively engaged in as yet among our cattlemen, but pig breeders have practiced it with some success. The case for cross-breeding has been put by F. W. Crawford, of the Aberdeen-Angus Association, perhaps better than by anyone else. Mr. Crawford complains that spokesmen for our government institutions have, by their insistence upon the use of pure-bred sires of one breed only, unduly discouraged what can be made a very profitable practice. The objection to cross-breeding, of course, rests in the fact that the second generation cross-breeds show a marked deterioration when compared with the first crosses, and successive crosses soon lose the uniformity and excellence which have been established by pure lines of breeding stock. A series of experiments, carried on over a period of four years at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, demonstrates this with clearness. Duroc-Jerseys and Berkshires were crossed together, and one cross-bred boar was saved and bred to all the cross-bred sows which could be kept, thus producing a second generation. All the pigs of both the first and second cross-bred generations were weighed at birth and monthly thereafter until they either died or were sold. The following are the

numbers and average weights of both groups at different ages:

| Age | Cross-breeds No. Average weight | 2nd generation No. Average weight |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Birth | 29 2.5 | 151 2.4 |
| One month | 20 13.2 | 102 10.1 |
| Two months | 20 25.7 | 88 18.9 |
| Three months | 19 35.1 | 56 32.9 |
| Four months | 18 47.7 | 55 46.3 |
| Five months | 17 61.9 | 51 64.7 |
| Six months | 15 86.0 | 48 87.5 |
| Seven months | 15 115.6 | 43 113.0 |
| Eight months | 13 135.6 | 43 130.5 |
| Nine months | 13 164.3 | 32 137.2 |
| Ten months | 13 189.2 | 33 159.3 |

It will be seen that the second-generation pigs averaged a lighter weight than the cross-breeds at every age except the fifth and sixth months, when there was a slight difference in favor of the second generation. It will also be seen that more of the second-generation pigs died in the first three months of their life. If we include the still-born pigs and those which escaped weighing through accident or mistake, there were left alive at three months of age 19 of the original 29 cross-breeds, or 66 per cent., and 56 of the original 151 second-generation pigs, or 37 per cent.

After the age of three months the mortality was about the same. This slight inferiority in size and distinct inferiority in vitality of the second-generation pigs do not tell the whole story. There were few pigs which were larger than their cross-bred parents, and many were distinctly smaller; that is, the second generation was not nearly so uniform in size as the first.

This lack of uniformity in size was accompanied by an equal or greater lack of uniformity in color. All the cross-breeds were a light red with irregular black spots, but in the second generation there appeared 12 distinctly different colors or combinations of colors. There was an equally great diversity of shapes and lengths of faces, of types of ears, of general body shape; in short, of every characteristic in which the two breeds differed.

Scientific Facts Interpreted

Thus it appears that the lack of uniformity of the second-generation pigs is their greatest but not their only difference from the first generation; they also average smaller and possess less vitality. Uniformity, and either size or vitality, has its market value, and all three are on the side of the cross-breeds as against their offspring. It would be interesting to know what the facts would have been for pure-breeds of the two parent breeds if raised under the same conditions.

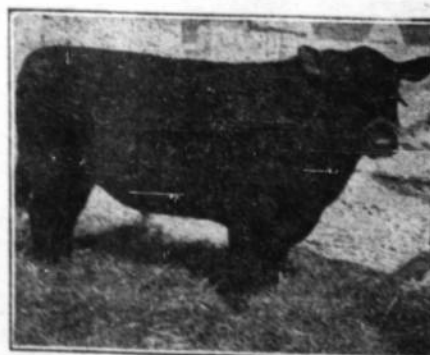
Cross-breeds Not Uniform

The lack of uniformity in the size of the second generation of the pigs in the Kansas experiment may be illustrated by the weights of one litter of four pigs which were marketed at 11 months, weighing 293, 221, 170 and 90 pounds respectively.

Whether cross-breeding will be a good policy financially for the producer of market stock is a question which must be answered by each individual. Against the slightly greater size or vigor of the cross-breeds he must balance the constant expense of buying all his breeding stock or maintain distinct herds of two different breeds on the same farm.

A good cow is a wonderful machine — almost a creator. Feed her \$70 worth of appropriate feeds, and she will furnish the family with more food than they can buy in other palatable forms for three times as much money.

Horns are a handicap to commercial cattle. They add to the cost of production and discount the selling value of the animal.



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The Western Wheat Stem Saw Fly constitutes a grave menace to the wheat crops of Southern Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The damage being caused is equal, if not greater, than the loss caused by grasshoppers. No less than 1,500,000 acres of wheat were infested with this insect in Manitoba alone in 1922.



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The attack is heaviest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but Alberta is suffering more heavily each year.

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Write for pamphlet No. 6 —
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OF AGRICULTURE

Arthur Gibson, Entomological Branch

Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects,
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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

Organizers Active

From reports received at the Central office it is evident that the organizers of the association have been active since the opening of the year. During the first three months of the year no fewer than 40 new locals have been organized, while 15 locals which were previously in a dormant condition have been re-organized.

Of the new locals, 33 report a total membership of 516, or an average of nearly 16 members per local, while eight of the re-organized locals report a total of 88 members, an average of 11 members per local. Seven new and seven re-organized locals have not yet reported their membership to the Central office.

District 12 has the largest number to its credit, viz., nine new locals and one re-organized, while District 16 is a close second with six new locals and two re-organized. District 13 has six, Districts 2 and 14 each five, and District 1 has four to its credit. Only two out of the 16 organization districts have failed to report new or re-organized locals during this period.

During the same period nine new Women's Sections have also been organized, Districts 6 and 7 having each two new sections, and Districts 1, 2, 4, 8 and 12 one each.

Essay Contest for Farm Women

An essay contest, having as its central idea the Promotion of Permanent Farm Homes through Horticulture, is being held by the Prairie Nurseries Limited, of Estevan, Sask., under the auspices of the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. The contest is open only to women living on farms in the province of Saskatchewan.

Essays, which may be in story form if preferred, are not to exceed 3,000 words in length, and are to be forwarded to Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Central office, S.G.G.A., Regina, not later than August 1. The date originally fixed was July 1, but the time has been extended by one month.

Prizes are offered as follows: First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; and fourth, \$10. All prize-winning essays will become the property of the Estevan Nurseries Limited, and the company reserves the right to submit them to the press for publication, though full credit will be given the writers for their work. It is hoped there will be a large entry for this competition.

New Locals

A new local has been organized at Melaval, under the name of One Mile Coulee local. The Melaval local formerly existing at that point died a natural death some time ago. It was found that the holding of meetings in town was too great a tax on its strength, and it gave up the ghost. It is believed the new local will have a better chance, as it will be brought up in the pure country air. The president is Thomas Bourke; the vice-president, John Berube; and the secretary, John J. McDonald, of Melaval.

The Sunshine Valley local of the S.G.G.A. has just been re-organized, with Thos. Brierley, of Mantario, as secretary. F. Butt as president, J. Ritchie as vice-president, and Ben Thompson, H. Austrum and J. F. Manley as directors. It is hoped that the re-organization will result in activities which will bring "Sunshine" into the lives of the farmers of the vicinity. We hope to see Sunshine Valley develop into a strong local.

Lone Rock G.G.A. has been organized at Marshall, with a total of 18 members paid up. It is not at all likely that this is the total number of farmers in the district. Why not try to get the rest on the "Rock"? As a place of refuge from present troubles there cannot be anything safer.

S.G.G.A. Notes

Avonlea local has a membership of about 60, with the prospect of a few more, as a result of a membership campaign put on by the local in January.

Mrs. L. B. Derby is the local secretary.

Writing from Langbank, one of the members of the local says: "Never since its inception have we enjoyed the efforts put forth by the members of the Grain Growers at this point as during the past three months." Good, wholesome entertainment has been provided since the opening of the year by local talent, both literary and musical, with gratifying results. A debating club was also organized, and debates were held on the Hudson Bay Railway, Immigration, Protection and Free Trade, and other subjects, the debates being followed by musical programs and lunch, the latter being supplied by the local C.G.I.T. Club. The success attending these efforts was so great that it was decided they should be resumed in the early fall.

Loverna district has had its share of hard luck owing to drought, and the Pizarro local is taking up the Standing Crop and Cleaner Seed competitions as a means of promoting better farming. Good results will no doubt follow this decision if properly carried out.

Duval has 85 members for the year 1923, all paid up, and the local is endeavoring to reach the hundred mark. John Lutz, the secretary, and S. Burst canvassed the district, and out of 76 persons appealed to for membership only one declined.

Writing under date of March 31, S. G. James, secretary of the Stewart local, of Bateman, Sask., forwarded fees to the Central office to the amount of \$60, with "more to follow." The local has at present 60 members, but the secretary expects 15 more, "old stand-bys," to pay up shortly, thus making a total of 75. Only 25 more to reach the century!

A re-organization meeting of the Spring Creek local, which took the form of a fowl supper, followed by a musical program, took place on November 15, and since that date seven meetings have been held, at five of which there was a dance program provided. All were well attended. At each of these meetings also a subject of general interest was discussed, covering Immigration, Deep Waterways, National Ownership of all Railways, and other subjects. As a result of the meetings a debating club is in course of formation.

A thorough canvass was also carried out and full data obtained as to the number of families in the area, the number of available members, number enrolled, how many were members of other locals, reasons given for not joining the association, and other information, all of which is filed for future use. "Thorough" is evidently the slogan at Moosomin.

Alberta

Approve Member's Stand

At a recent meeting of the Hanna local the following resolution was carried:

"We, the Hanna Local No. 536 U.F.A., wish to express our entire approval of our representative, E. J. Garland's, attitude and address during the recent debate on the immigration estimates; and further, we wish to go on record as emphasizing the fact that Mr. Garland's statement in regard to conditions in Southern Alberta in particular, and Alberta in general, was a correct but conservative estimate of the facts as they are; and, further, we wish to strongly disapprove of the attempts made by other farmer members to make conditions appear better than they really are, believing that every immigrant should know the true facts as to conditions in this country before being induced to come here."

Round Lake Local

R. O. German, director for Red Deer, addressed a well-attended meeting of the Round Lake local recently. Much interest was manifested in the wheat marketing question. This local has recently purchased a car load of fence posts and a barrel each of coal oil, formalin and machine oil for its members. For the

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past three years the practice of Round Lake local has been to ask members to pay only the Central office dues, the local's activities being financed through entertainments.

Want All Views Considered

At a recent meeting of the Morrin local a resolution was unanimously carried declaring that every individual "has the right to express his views whether by the ballot or in any other manner, in accordance with the law of the country," and asking that in the event of a plebiscite on the liquor question a "questionnaire be submitted to the electors, that will give them an opportunity to express their views on the various aspects of the liquor question."

Address by J. Watson

Big Spring local reports that their membership is increasing every month. Recently a visit was enjoyed from members from Chimook local, including J. Watson, who gave an address that was received with much appreciation.

New Locals

Woodville local, in the Innisfree district, was organized lately as the outcome of a meeting addressed by W. J. Dillane, of Clover Lodge local, who spoke on Organization, and H. N. Stearns, whose subject was, Co-operative Marketing. H. N. Stearns was elected president and C. E. Stearns is acting as secretary pro tem.

G. L. Lelleup was the organizer in charge of the first meeting of Sundre local, in the Red Deer constituency.

N. T. Hagen was elected president and F. C. Lawrence secretary.

Independence local has been organized in the Big Valley district. Otto V. Hough who was in charge of the organization meeting, was elected secretary and Ed. Trickle president.

Mossleigh local has been organized with nine paid-up members. The officers are O. Brown and F. D. Wark.

Manitoba

Provencher-Selkirk Debate

The Provencher-Selkirk interdistrict debate was held on April 11, at Emerson, the subject being, Resolved that the Establishment of a National Bank Similar to That of Australia Would Be in the Best Interests of Canada.

The local orators, Mrs. T. W. McClelland and T. W. Knowles, representing the Provencher district, upheld the case for the affirmative side of the debate, while Messrs. G. A. Olson and T. Mellwraith, representing the Selkirk district, were their opponents. Each speaker spoke excellently and the question was very thoroughly threshed out from both points of view. It was obvious to everybody in the audience that decision would be given by a very narrow margin. The judgment, however, proved to be a unanimous one in favor of the affirmative, and Mrs. McClelland and Mr. Knowles were duly congratulated by their local friends.

From 50 to 60 people were present, including Mr. Beaubien, M.P., who gave a short address.

New Local at Kirkwood

A new U.F.M. local was recently or-

ganized in the Kirkwood district near Deloraine, with Mr. M. Stully as president, Miss B. Babcock, vice-president and convener of women's committee, and Mrs. G. N. Stewart, secretary. Several meetings have been held, the programs consisting of community singing, an address or paper, general business and lunch. The local has a paid-up membership of 41, with the possibility of a substantial increase.

Their last meeting was held at the home of Ed. Babcock and was the outstanding meeting of all. Over 60 were present and entered heartily into the singing and general discussion. The president read an interesting article from The Guide and a number of members told short stories. A resolution was passed to the effect that surrounding locals be urged to co-operate with them in having a certain Sunday set apart as "Farmers' Sunday." It was decided to have a paper address shortly on the Canada Grain Act. After which lunch was served.

The women of the local number 22 and are holding a meeting soon to arrange what phases of the U.F.W.M. program can be taken up during the summer.

Harlington Junior Debating

The Harlington U.F.M. local has just concluded a very successful series of Junior debates. These debates have played a large part in keeping up the interest of the meetings and as a result the attendance throughout the winter has been excellent. The series consisted of seven debates, in which some 16 young people of the district took part. First and second prizes were awarded to the two teams standing highest in the series.

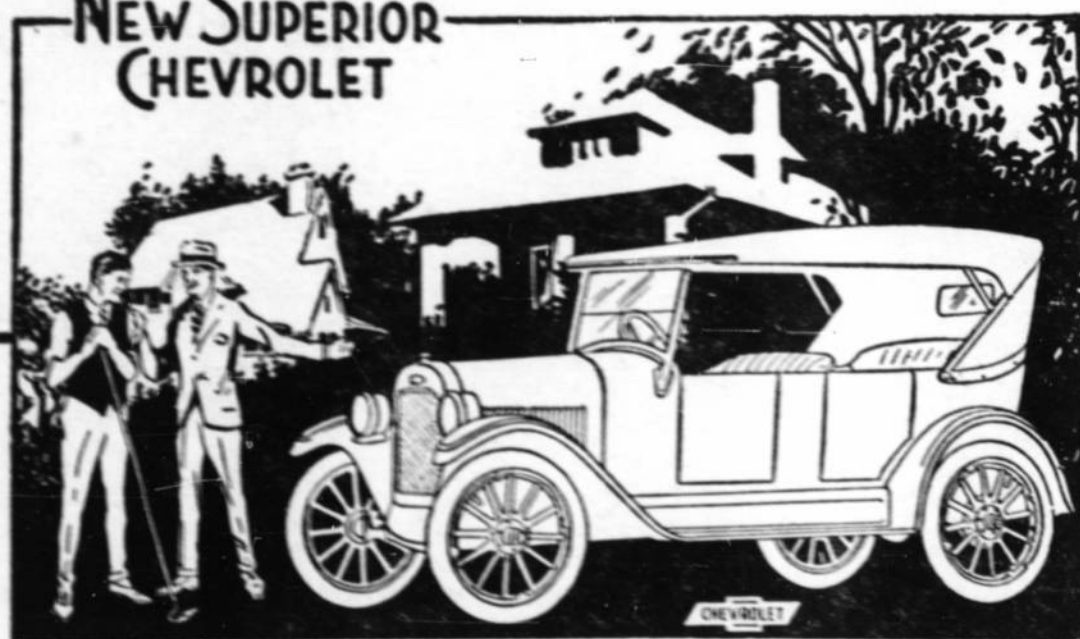
Two features, introduced at the beginning of the debates and continued throughout the series, have contributed to the success of the debates: first, the appointment of a coach for each debating team, to supervise the planning of the debate and the arranging of the material; second, the appointment of a critic, whose suggestions for improvement at the conclusion of each debate have helped the young debaters to correct obvious faults in public speaking. Moreover, the debating has resulted in the discovery of some very good raw material, some six or eight of the debaters manifesting latent powers of a high order, simply awaiting an opportunity for development. This is evident from the very marked improvement some of the young people have displayed from the first time they debated early in the winter. Self-consciousness and nervousness seem very quickly to give place to confidence and ease on the platform. Once this stage has been reached young people very soon learn to "think on their feet"—a thing very hard for older people to learn. The fact has been demonstrated that young people learn to speak in public, as they learn to do anything else, much more readily than older people. Hence the importance and value of Junior debating.—W. S. G.

Bowsman Notes

At Bowsman River on April 8, a number of local farmers met at the office of the United Grain Growers and formed an association, to be known as the Bowsman Livestock Shipping Association. The following officers were appointed: President, P. D. Dodds; vice-president, Jas. Hill; secretary, J. Guisdale; shipping agent, F. E. McEwen. The object of the association is to promote co-operative shipping of cattle and hogs. It is the intention of the association to have a farmer make the trip to Winnipeg with each shipment, so that members may get an insight into the methods of doing business in the stock yards.

Farmers who intend shipping cattle or hogs co-operatively are asked to list with the shipping agent at least two weeks ahead, so that space may be reserved. If full cars cannot be made up at Bowsman, arrangements will be made to complete cars at Swan River or Minot. Shipments will be made as soon as sufficient stock is listed, and are being made on commission. The men who ship will be paid at the price their stock bring on the Winnipeg market, less commission, feed and freight charges. Any one desiring further information may receive same from shipping agent, F. E. McEwen, United Grain Growers' elevator, Bowsman.

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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart
(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Previous Installments

Wallace Macpherson becomes interested in Helene Spenceley, a western girl, when staying at a Florida hotel, but she is openly contemptuous of him because of his life of useless and elegant ease, whereupon Wallie decides to go West and make good. He breaks with his wealthy aunt and takes up a homestead in the middle of a big rancher's lease in Wyoming, where he is harassed by Canby, the rancher, in every way the latter can devise. Besides the worry that Canby causes him, he is faced with the usual misfortunes that come to every greenhorn on a dry farm. Helene Spenceley lives in the vicinity, but makes hardly a sign of recognition. He practices the most miserly economy to make his rapidly diminishing cash last till his first wheat crop—a promising one—is harvested, but a hail storm completes his financial ruin. Out of his dismay rises a tremendous resolve to stick to the country and win out in spite of circumstances. Just how he gets over the next few years the following chapter indicates.

CHAPTER XIV Lifting a Cache

THE Prouty barber lathering the face of a customer, after the manner of a man whitewashing a chicken coop, paused on an upward stroke to listen. Then he stepped to the door, looked down the street, and nodded in confirmation. After which he returned, laid down his brush, and pinned on a nickel badge, which act transformed him into a town constable.

The patron in the chair, a travelling salesman, watched the pantomime with interest.

"One moment, please." The barber-officer excused himself and stepped out to the edge of the sidewalk, where he awaited the approach of a pair on horseback who were making the welkin ring with a time-honored ballad of the country:

I'm a howler from the prairies of the West.

If you want to die with terror, look at me.

I'm chain-lightnin'—

As they came abreast the constable held out his hand, and the pair automatically laid six-shooters in it and went on without stopping in their song:—if I ain't, may I be blessed. I'm a snorter of the boundless, lone prairie.

Other citizens than the barber recognized the voices, and frowned or smiled as happened, among whom was Mr. Tucker repairing a sofa in the rear of his "Second-hand Store."

Returning, the constable laid the six-shooters on the shelf among the shaving mugs and removed his badge.

"Who's that?" enquired the patron, since the barber offered no explanation.

"Oh, them toughs—'Gentle Annie' Macpherson and 'Pinkey' Frupp," was the answer in a wearied tone. "I hate to see 'em come to town."

The pair continued to warble on their way to the livery barn on a side street: I'm the double-jawed hyena from the East.

I'm the blazing, bloody blizzard of the States.

I'm the celebrated slugger—

The song stopped as Pinkey asked: "Shall we work together or separate?"

To this mysterious question Wallie replied:

"Let's try it together first."

After attending personally to the matter of feeding their horses oats, the two set forth with the air of having a definite purpose.

Their subsequent actions confirmed it, for they approached divers persons of their acquaintance as if they had business of a confidential nature. The invariable result of these mysterious negotiations, however, was a negative shake of the head.

After another obvious failure Pinkey said gloomily:

"If I put in half the time and thought trying to be a senator that I do figgerin' how to git a bottle, I'd be elected."

Wallie replied hopefully.

"Something may turn up yet."

"I'd lift a cache from a preacher! I'd steal booze off my blind aunt! I'd—"

"We'll try some more 'prospects' before we give up. It's many months since I've gone out of town sober and I don't like to establish a precedent. I'm superstitious about things like that," said Wallie.

At this unquestionably psychological moment Mr. Tucker beckoned them from his doorway. They responded with such alacrity that their gait approached a trot, although they had no particular reason to believe that it was his intention to offer them a drink. It was merely a hope born of their thirst.

Their reputation was such, however, that any one who wished to demonstrate his friendship invariably evidenced it in this way, taking care, in violation of the ethics of bygone days, to do the pouring himself.

Mr. Tucker winked elaborately when he invited them in, and Wallie and Pinkey exchanged eloquent looks as they followed him to his land office in the rear of his store.

Inside, he locked the door and lowered the shade of the single window which looked out on an areaway. No explanation was necessary as he took a hatchet and pried up a plank. This accomplished, he reached under the floor and produced a tin cup and a two-gallon jug.

He filled it with a fluid of an unfamiliar shade and passed it to Pinkey, who smelled it and declared that he could drink anything that was wet. Wallie watched him eagerly as it gurgled down his throat.

"Well?" Mr. Tucker waited expectantly for the verdict.

Pinkey wiped his mouth.

"Another like that and I could watch my mother go down for the third time and laugh!"

"Where did you get it?" Wallie in turn emptied the cup and passed it back.

"S-s-s-sh!" Mr. Tucker looked warningly at the door. "I made it myself—brown sugar and raisins. You like it then?"

"If I had about 'four fingers' in a wash-tub every half hour—What would you hold a quart of that at?" Pinkey leaned over the opening in the floor and sniffed.

Mr. Tucker hastily replaced the plank and declared:

"Oh, I wouldn't dast! I jest keep a little on hand for my particular friends that I can trust. By the way, Mr. Macpherson, what are you goin' to do with that homestead you took up?"

"Hold it. Why?"

"I thought I might run across a buyer sometime and I wondered what you asked."

A hardness came into Wallie's face and Tucker added:

"I wasn't goin' to charge you any commission—you've had bad luck and—"

"You're the seventh philanthropist that's wanted to sell that place in my behalf for about \$400, because he was sorry for me," Wallie interrupted, drily. "You tell Canby that when he makes me a decent offer I'll consider it."

"No offence—no offence, I hope?" Tucker protested.

"Oh, no," Wallie shrugged his shoulder. "Only don't keep getting me mixed with the chap that took up that homestead. I've had my eyeteeth cut."

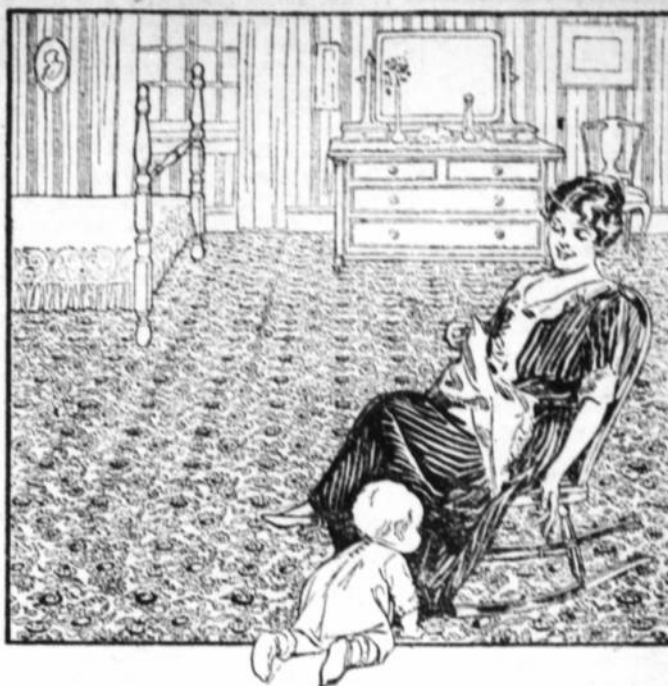
Extending an invitation to call and quench their thirsts with his raisinade when next they came to town, Tucker unlocked the door.

After the two had wormed their way through the bureaus and stoves and were once more in the street, they turned and gave each other a long, enquiring look.

"Pink," demanded Wallie, solemnly, "did you smell anything when he raised that plank?"

"Did I smell anything! Didn't you see me sniff? That joker has got a cache of the real stuff and he gave us raisinade! I couldn't git an answer from a barrel of that. He couldn't have insulted us worse if he'd slapped our faces."

"A man ought to be punished that



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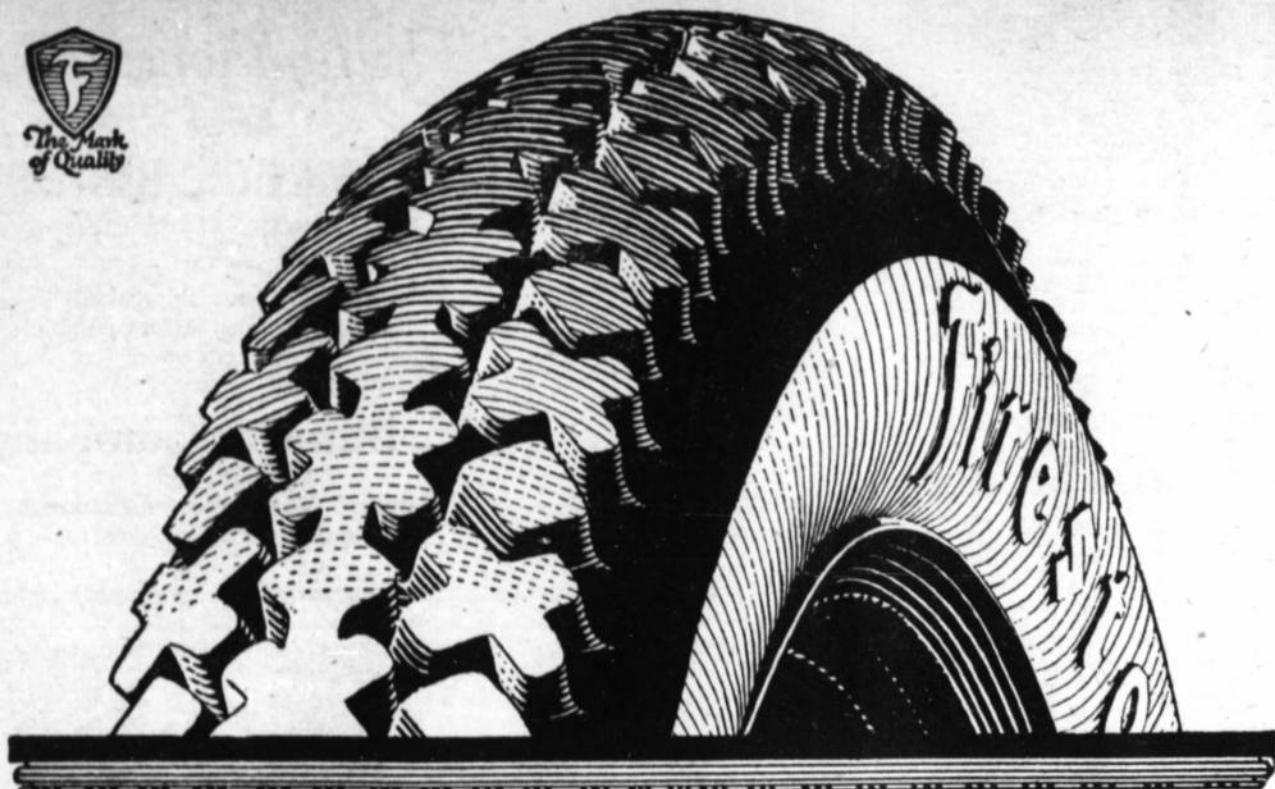
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would do a wicked thing like that."
"You've said somethin', Gentle Annie."

The two looked at each other in an understanding that was beautiful and complete.

The behavior of the visitors was nearly too good to be true—it was so exemplary, in fact, as to be suspicious, and acting upon this theory, the barber closed his shop early, pinned on his badge of office, and followed them about. But when at ten o'clock they had broken nothing, quarrelled with nobody, and drunk only an incredible quantity of soda pop, he commenced to think he had been wrong.

At eleven, when they were still in a pool-hall playing "solo" for a cent a chip, he decided to go home. There he confided to his wife that no more striking example of the benefits of prohibition had come under his observation than the conduct of this notorious pair who, when sober, were well mannered and docile as lambs.

It was twelve or thereabouts when two figures crept stealthily up the alley behind Mr. Tucker's Second-Hand Store and raised the window looking out on the areaway. As noiselessly as trained burglars they pried up the plank and investigated by the light of a match.

"Well, what do you think of that!"

"I feel like somebody had died and left me a million dollars!" said Pinkey in an awed tone, reaching for a tin cup. "I didn't think they was anybody in the world as mean as Tucker."

"You mustn't get too much," Wallie admonished, noting the size of the drink Pinkey was pouring for himself.

"I've never had too much. I may have had enough, but never too much," Pinkey grinned. "I don't take no int'rest in startin' less'n a quart."

"I hope he'll have the decency to be ashamed of himself when he finds out we know what he did to us. I shouldn't think he'd want to look us in the face," Wallie declared, virtuously.

"He won't git a chanst to look in my face for some time to come if we kin lift this cache."

Together they filled the grain sack they had brought and carefully replaced the plank, then, staggering under the weight of the load, made their way to a gulch, buried the sack, and marked the hiding place with a stone. With a righteous sense of having acted as instruments of Providence in punishing selfishness, they returned to town to follow such whims as seized them under the stimulus of a bottle of Mr. Tucker's excellent Bourbon.

The constable had been asleep for hours when a yell—a series of yells—made him sit up. He listened a moment, then with a sigh of resignation got up, dressed, and took the key of the calaboose from its nail by the kitchen sink. "I'll look 'em up and be right back," he said to his sleepy wife, who seemed to know whom he meant too well to ask.

Under the arc light in front of the Prouty House he found them doing the Indian "stomp" dance to the delight of the guests who were leaning from their windows to applaud.

"Ain't you two ashamed of yer-selves?" the constable demanded, scandalized—referring to the fact that Pinkey and Wallie had divested themselves of their trousers and boots and were dancing in their stocking feet.

"Ashamed?" Wallie asked, impudently. "Where have I heard that word?"

"Who sold liquor to you two?"

"I ate a raisin and it fermented," Wallie replied, pertly.

"Where's your clothes?" To Pinkey.

"How'sh I know?"

"You two ought to be ordered to keep out of town. You're pests. Come along!"

"Jus' waitin' fer you t'put us t'bed," said Pinkey, cheerfully.

The two lurched beside the constable to the calaboose, where they dropped down on the hard pads and temporarily passed out.

The sun was shining in Wallie's face when he awoke and realized where he was. He and Pinkey had been there too many times before not to know. As he lay reading the pencilled messages and criticisms of the accommodation left on the walls by other occupants he

subconsciously marvelled at himself that he should have no particular feeling of shame at finding himself in a cell.

He was aware that it was accepted as a fact that he had gone to the bad. He had been penurious as a miser until he had saved enough from his wages as a common cowhand to buy his homestead outright from the state. After that he had never saved a cent, on the contrary, he was usually overdrawn. He gambled, and lost no opportunity to get drunk, since he calculated that he got more entertainment for his money out of that than anything else, even at the "boot-legging" price of \$20 per quart which prevailed.

So he had drifted, learning in the meantime under Pinky's tutelage to ride and shoot and handle a rope with the best of them. Pinky had left the Spenceley ranch and they were both employed now by the same cattleman.

He rarely saw Helene, in consequence, but upon the few occasions they had met in Prouty she had made him realize that she knew his reputation and disapproved of it. In the East she had mocked him for his inoffensiveness, now she criticized him for the opposite. It was plain, he thought disconsolately, that he could not please her, yet it seemed to make no difference in his own feelings for her.

His face reddened as he recalled the boasts he had made upon several occasions and how far he had fallen short of fulfilling them. He was going to "show" them, and now all he had to offer in evidence was 160 acres gone to weeds and grasshoppers, his saddle, and the clothes he stood in.

It was not often that Wallie stopped to take stock, for it was an uncomfortable process, but his failure seemed to thrust itself upon him this morning. He was glad when Pinky's heavy breathing ceased in the cell adjoining and he began to grumble.

"Looks like a town the size of Prouty would have a decent jail in it," he said, crossly. "They go and throw every Tom, Dick, and Harry in this here cell, and some buckaroo has half tore up the mattress."

"You can't have your private cell, you know," Wallie suggested.

"I've paid enough in fines to build a cooler the size of this one, and looks like I got a little somethin' comin' to me."

"I suppose they don't take that view of it," said Wallie, "but you might speak to the judge this morning."

After a time Pinky asked, yawning:

"What did we do last night? Was we fightin'?"

"I don't know—I haven't thought about it."

"I guess the constable will mention it," Pinky observed, drily. "He does, generally."

"Let's make a circle and go and have a look at my place," Wallie suggested. "It's not far out of the way and we might pick up a few strays in that country."

Pinky agreed amiably and added: "You'll prob'ly have the blues for a week after."

The key turning in the lock interrupted the conversation.

"You two birds get up. Court is goin' to set in about twenty minutes." The constable eyed them coldly through the grating.

"Where's my clothes?" Pinky demanded, looking at the law accusingly.

"How should I know?"

"I ain't no more pants than a rabbit!" Pinky declared, astonished.

"Nor I!" said Wallie.

"You got all the clothes you had on when I put you here."

"How kin we go to court?"

"Tain't fur."

"Everybody'll look at us," Pinky protested.

The constable retorted callously:

"Won't many more see you than saw you last night doin' the stomp dance in Main Street."

"Did we do that?" Pinky asked, startled.

"Sure—right in front of the Prouty House, and Helene Spenceley and a lot of folks was lookin' out of the windows."

Wallie sat down on the edge of his



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not weakly. That settled it! He
doubted if she would ever speak to him.
"I've got customers waitin'," urged
the constable, impatiently. "Wrap a
soogan around you and step lively."
There was nothing to do but obey, in
the circumstances, so the shame-face
pair walked the short block to a hard-
ware store in the rear of which the
justice of the peace was at his desk to
receive them.

"Ten dollars apiece," he said, with-
out looking up from his writing. "And
half an hour to get out of town."

Pinkey and Wallie looked at each
other.

"The fact is, your honor," said the
latter, ingratiatingly, "we have mislaid
our trousers and left our money in the
pockets. If you would be so kind as
to loan us each a ten-spot until we have
wages coming we shall feel greatly
indebted to you."

The court vouchsafed a glance at
them. Showing no surprise at their un-
usual costume, he said as he fumbled
in the pocket of his waistcoat:

"Such gall as yours should not go
unrewarded. You pay your debts, and
that's all the good I know of either of
you. Now clear out—and if you show
up for a month the officer here is to
arrest you."

He transferred two banknotes to the
desk-drawer and went on with his
scratching.

"Gosh!" Pinkey lamented, as they
stood outside clutching their quilts, "I
wisht I knowed whur to locate them
mackinaws. I got 'em in Lethbridge
before I went to the army, and I think
the world of 'em. I don't like 'poor-
boys-serge,' but I guess I'll have to
come to it, since I'm busted."

"What's that?" Wallie asked, curi-
ously.

"Denim," Pinkey explained, "over-
alls. That makes me think of a song
a feller wrote up:

"A Texas boy in a Northern clime,
With a pair of brown hands and a thin
little dime.

The southeast side of his overalls out—
Yip-yip, I'm freezin' to death!

"That's a swell song," Pinkey went
on enthusiastically. "I wish I could
think of the rest of it."

"Don't overtax your brain—I've
heard plenty. Let's cut down the alley
and in the back way of the Emporium.
Oh!" He gripped his quilt in sudden
panic and looked for a hiding-place.
Nothing better than a telegraph pole
offered. He stepped behind it as Helene
Spenceley passed in Canby's roadster.

"Did she see me?"

"Shore she saw you. You'd oughta
seen the way she looked at you."

Wallie, who was too mortified and
miserable for words over the incident,
declared he meant never again to come
to town and make a fool of himself.

"I know how you feel, but you'll git
over it," said Pinkey, sympathetically.
"It's nothin' to worry about, for I
doubt if you ever had any show any-
how."

Canby laughed disagreeably after
they had passed the two on the side-
walk.

"That Montgomery-Ward cowpuncher
has been drunk again, evidently," he
commented.

"I wouldn't call him that. I'm told
he can rope and ride with any of
them."

He looked at her quickly.

"You seem to keep track of him."

She replied bluntly:

"He interests me."

"Why?" curtly. Canby looked mali-
cious as he added: "He's a fizzle."

"He'll get his second wind some
day and surprise you."

"He will?" Canby replied, curtly.

"What makes you think it?"

"His aunt is a rich woman, and he
could go limping back if he wanted to;
besides, he has what I call the
'makings'."

"He should feel flattered by your
confidence in him," he answered,
uncomfortably.

"He doesn't know it."

Canby said no more, but it passed
through his mind that Wallie would not,
either, if there was a way for him to
prevent it.

(To be continued next week.)

The Countrywoman

Our Guest, Sir Robt. Baden-Powell

FOLLOWING close upon the visit of Sir Henry Newbolt come Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, giving the second in the series of lectures arranged under the National lectureship scheme inaugurated by the National Council of Education. Sir Robert, or B. P., as his Boy Scout workers affectionately term him, is a man with an experience widely differing from that of Sir Henry, but with a message on the education of our boys and girls which carries much the same tone as that of the scholarly man of letters.

Sir Robert is a man who has won world fame as a soldier. He was the leader in the defence of Mafeking during the Boer war. For 217 days the city stood out against its besiegers, and the final news of the relief of Mafeking was celebrated with wild enthusiasm by English people. Mafeking is a memory that will stand out in British history and the gallant colonel who guided the defence of the city has become one of our national heroes.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell's second great achievement is the organization of the Boy Scout movement. The organization was founded on such sound principles that its growth since 1908 has been astonishingly rapid. Today there are Boy Scout organizations in 27 different countries and in 1921 there were 350,000 Boy Scouts in the British Empire and approximately a million and a half throughout the world.

Sir Robert is accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, who speaks for the Girl Guides, the companion girl movement to the Scouts. The Girl Guides now number 400,000 in the various countries of the world in which they are organized.

These two noted English people were invited here by the National Council of Education. As well as speaking at the recent conference of that body in Toronto, they are travelling across Canada telling something of the aims and work of the organizations with which they are connected, but delivering their most important message in their views on the subject of education for citizenship and character training.

One does not need to listen long to Sir Robert to be impressed with his understanding of boys and boy nature. To thousands who otherwise would have only known the confining influences of city life his work has come as a veritable God-send and discovered new trails in the wonderful land of Out-doors, and given to them a better understanding and appreciation of nature. It has gone a long distance towards developing initiative and resourcefulness in boys who otherwise would not have had the incentive for developing such characteristics.

Though a soldier himself, Sir Robert deprecates our habit of holding up the soldier as the only kind of hero we have. He pointed out that there was much for boys to admire in the backwoodsman and the hunter, and we should develop more admiration for the out-of-doors man. He pointed to the war as a dreadful object lesson of the result of educational systems in the past. He pleaded for a better training of our children in "brotherhood and good-fellowship." The little incident he told of the Boy Scout organization refusing to accept as its song a selection which voiced the sentiment of preparing boys for future soldiers comes as a welcome and comforting bit of assurance to those who have a dread of the development of military tendencies in our national life.

Again, as before with Sir Henry Newbolt, the lectures are only given in the larger centres. Yet, by the daily papers, which are devoting a large amount of space to the reports of the words of the lecturer and by the radio, large numbers of rural people can keep closely in touch with our noted visitor.

On Using a Toothpick

There are few things as aggravating as a piece of food lodged firmly between two teeth. How and when to remove it is often a puzzle. To use the fingers, a toothpick, or a pin produced from the lapel of a coat or the depths of a dusty pocket, shows lack of culture and con-

sideration for the feelings of others. The only way of solving the problem is to retire to a bedroom at the end of a meal and to pry loose the offending particle with a toothpick.

The legitimate tool to employ is a toothpick, because it does not harm the teeth like a sharp-pointed implement. Needles and pins may damage the precious enamel and may cause infection of the gum or the mouth, and so should never be used.

In many homes a small glass of toothpicks occupies a central place on the dining table from one year's end to another and is passed around as "the last course." This is an indication that any one may proceed to clean the teeth before rising. Such a custom can hardly be called refined.

To leave a dining-room in a hotel, restaurant or train with a toothpick perched in the corner of the mouth immediately brands a person as lacking good breeding. To chew a toothpick or leave it in small pieces on a plate is equally as bad.

The only way that strangers can judge a person is by his behavior, so it is essential that carefulness be practiced at all times. Moreover, the idea that good manners are only for the public is entirely wrong, as the members of a family are entitled to as much consideration as acquaintances. Therefore the use of toothpicks at the table is to be discouraged even "in the bosom of the family."

Facts About Tuberculosis

Last week's mail brought a very interesting pamphlet to the desk of the Countrywoman. It is a reprint of an article prepared by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and is issued by the Federal Department of Health. Its title is, What You Should Know About Tuberculosis, and it contains very valuable facts.

The question is asked at the beginning: "Why are people afraid of tuberculosis?" and then the answer is given: "Because every third person between 20 and 60 dies of it, or every fourth person between 20 and 50; or, in other figures, it kills about one in 10 of all the people who die at any age. Also because it disables and renders useless and helpless those who have it, and is often the means of beggaring their families."

The second pertinent question asked is: "Why should you bother yourself about it if you are not sick with it?" and the answer is: "Because you or some of your family may develop it at any time, therefore by knowing something about it you can greatly lessen the chance of getting it, or should you get it, can lessen the danger to yourself and your children. Further, every man and woman worth the name wants to help those in trouble. The pamphlet will tell you how to do that."

A glance over the headings of the sub-sections gives some idea of the information in the little booklet. First, tuberculosis is defined and the description of the advance of the disease on the tissues of the body is described. How and why people take the disease is followed by a section telling how you and your family can keep from getting the disease. It is well known that, taken in time, the majority of cases of tuber-

culosis can be cured, so a section deals with the question of recognizing early symptoms, and this is followed by directions, how, when the disease has been contracted it may be overcome, if the patient knows how to fight it. A part deals with the prevention of its spread to other members of the family. Directions are given for the patient to take care of himself when he is well on the way to recovery, in regard to work, amusements and personal hygiene.

We are beginning to see the wisdom of the Chinaman who pays his doctor to keep him well, over our way of only asking for advice and paying for medical attention when we are ill. If we studied our health a little more while it is in good condition we would be in a better position to ward off the diseases that lie in wait for the careless and uninformed. Considering the toll which tuberculosis takes of human life and the lack of general knowledge of its prevention, the little pamphlet is well worth the study of any individual or club. The only place it may be obtained is from the Department of Health at Ottawa. It is distributed free.

Education of Boys and Girls

One of the questions vexing educationalists is whether the education of boys and girls should cover the same subjects. Recently in England the Board of Education issued a report which, while covering education in a broad way, threw some interesting light on the point mentioned.

The education of girls and women, so the report says, has passed through two stages, and is perhaps now entering a third. In the first stage the education of girls was different because it was assumed that they required a very different education from boys. In the second stage reformers sought to identify equality and efficiency and to educate both alike. This method, so the committee think, advanced the efficiency of women but sacrificed valuable graces. In the third or present stage it is recognized that equality does not demand identity, and the "peculiar talents" of both boys and girls should be allowed to multiply under a differentiation in the scheme of work.

The committee also found that girls are apparently more industrious and conscientious than boys, that a boy will sometimes leave what he finds too great a strain; the girl may attempt too much in her endeavors.

Greater freedom in the scheme of work is advocated for both girls and boys, but little definite advice as to how this may be done is given.

"Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time or inclination—this is perfectly free to every man, but whether the amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, and largely varied. Keep your view of men and things extensive."—Thomas Arnold.

During the war the Germans used paper in the manufacture of yarns for weaving cloth. Strange as this may seem to us, the idea is not a new one, for the Japanese have employed paper in the manufacture of textiles for many years.

A firm in Alabama has undertaken to make vinegar from watermelon juice. In China watermelon seeds are eaten as a delicacy.

Reports from the Near East say that the damage to Smyrna fruit crops is far less than at first reported. It seems that the cultivation of figs is conducted almost entirely by Turkish agencies, so that little disturbance in this industry was occasioned by the Greek evacuation. The peasants are reported to be returning to their homes and their work of harvesting figs.

Straw matting when treated with dry lather and a brush is greatly improved. Scrub on both sides, preferably on a strip of clean grass, and rinse with clear water. A hose is an excellent thing for this purpose if you happen to possess one. It would also be useful for rinsing the wicker furniture.



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Cure Yourself At Home

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The Hutterites

Continued from Page 7

present homes. A brief resume of their history will give the reader some idea of their origin and of the devotion they exhibit to their religious beliefs.

In the early days of the Protestant Reformation a large number of religious sects came into being, some of which demanded a complete severance of church from state and a re-baptism of their followers. Such teachings were at first accepted in Moravia without causing much persecution. In the city of Nikolsburg these Anabaptists, as they were called, were especially favored and there with their open scriptures some began to interpret the New Testament as entirely opposed to war or any kind of military service.

At that very time Turkey was threatening an invasion of Moravia and Anabaptists were forced to declare their positions. Some were willing to take up arms, others were not. Those who were not, withdrew, under the leadership of Jacob Wiedermann, to Austerlitz, a city 30 miles distant, where they organized themselves into a number of communes. But Wiedermann, though a successful agitator, lacked organizing ability. This necessity, however, was supplied by Jacob Huter, who was so successful in impressing his ideas and methods of control upon these religious people that they have since been known by his name.

For a few years these communes prospered and historians say that while at their zenith they numbered some 86,000 souls. Shortly, relentless persecution came to be their lot. Their leader himself was burned at the stake and large numbers suffered cruel tortures and death because of their faith. In time they were practically exterminated from Moravia, but refugees set up colonies in Hungary and Siebenburgen where they succeeded in the course of years in building up good farms and substantial homes. But again persecution arose and again their migrations began, this time to Wallachia.

In Wallachia the Turks and Russians

were at war so that the environment was in direct opposition to the peaceful ideals of the Hutterites. Here, however, they stayed for a few unhappy years until, on the invitation of Catherine II., they migrated to Southern Russia where they were given free land and exemption from military service. At the close of almost a century in Russia this latter privilege was cancelled and a faithful remnant emigrated, in 1874, to South Dakota, where they set up two small colonies and again went through the hardships of pioneer home-building. In Dakota they prospered and multiplied so that when the United States joined the Allies in the World War the two colonies had increased to 17.

Canadian Law More Lenient

The conscription law of the United States was no respecter of persons. Hutterite protestations that they did not believe in war were of no avail. Their young men were drafted, or, if they remained true to their ideals, were sent to prison. Again these religious idealists felt that they must go in search of their Holy Grail. The Military Service Act of Canada exempted all bona fide members of religious sects opposed to war, and, learning of this, the Hutterites turned their eyes toward the north. Some colonies acted with promptitude, disposed of their estates and emigrated to their new homes. Others were more reluctant to leave the country they then thought of as their "native land."

Most people are thoroughly convinced that communal life is utterly impracticable and is doomed to failure. But as it exists among the Hutterites two things, at least, must be said in its favor. First, it's a real game of share and share alike. In times of poverty all are poor, and in times of plenty all prosper. The second benefit of such a form of life is the absence of "conspicuous consumption." Our desires for fine houses, costly furniture, big automobiles, stylish clothes and other material possessions are, to a great extent, due to the feeling of status we gain by displaying such things. We make our neighbors envy us. We make them feel that unless they too have such things

they belong to an inferior social order. And so we struggle and strive, pinch and save in secret, worry and work, mortgage our land, buy on credit, and use every other device we can to show our neighbors we are as good as they. But not so among the Hutterites. Status and respect are not gained by "things," but by personal worth to the life of a group. The social situation changes the emphasis from the possession of things to the attainment of character.

Much is being said these days about immigration. The writer ventures the belief that of the Hutterites Canada need not be ashamed. They are good farmers, and while it is true that they never take part in the political life of the country, not even exercising the franchise, they certainly never will, while organized as at present, create any serious problems of poverty or crime. On the other hand, it is highly improbable that Hutterites, as such, will make any significant contributions to our modern civilization. Their simple religious faith, their devotion to their homes, their quiet and orderly colony life are all beautiful to contemplate, but isolated as their life is from others they cannot be a very significant influence.

Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon or watercolor, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The following girls and boys won Doo Dad books this week:

Johnnie Holmberg, Alberta.
Olive Blades, Alberta.
Mabel Gould, Alberta.
Hazel Lester, Saskatchewan.
Ella Wheeler, Saskatchewan.
Muriel Wright, Saskatchewan.
Oscar Dacken, Saskatchewan.
Cyril Baker, Manitoba.
Otto Neilson, Manitoba.
Olive Stewart, Manitoba.

A great many of the boys and girls forget to color the sky and the ground. The picture will have a much better chance of winning a prize if it is all colored.

If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

THE MAGIC SEX INDICATOR



It instantly determines the sex of humans, dogs, cats, birds, furs, meats, leather, oysters, clams, fish, insects, eggs, etc. Held by a string, as indicated at left, it will go back and forward in the case of a male and in a circular motion if female. It also tells the sex of handwriting. A scientific novelty as well as a great fun-maker at parties, etc. Price 30c postpaid. Write for Novelty Catalog.

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ROLLER SKATING IN DOOVILLE

A roller-skating craze has struck Dooville and nearly every little Doo Dad is skating. Tiny had no skates but he is having a fine time just the same. Doc Sawbones has hired Nicholas Nutt and Tiny to advertise his famous corn cure. Tiny was strolling about the streets with huge sandwich-man signs fastened to his back. Poly found Tiny, led him up in front of Doc Sawbones' house and now the little Doo Dads are using Tiny and his signboards for a roller-skating toboggan slide. With his powerful trunk, Tiny raises the little Doo Dads, places them on the upper board and away they go, scooting down the slide at a terrific speed. Poly was the first to try it. Flannelfeet happened to be crossing the street. Of course Poly couldn't stop and now Flannelfeet is wondering if there has been an earthquake and Poly is seeing stars in broad daylight. Old Sleepy Sam couldn't get any ice cream to sell and was offering gaily colored toy balloons. Of course the old rascal had to take a nap. He'd better be waking up and attending to his business or he won't have any balloons left to sell. Doc Sawbones is very much worked up over Tiny's playing toboggan slide, instead of carrying his advertisements about the village, and poor Nicholas Nutt is afraid he will lose his job. He has coaxed Tiny and scolded him and commanded him, but Tiny refuses to budge and now Nicholas hardly knows what to do. For once old man Grouch seems to be in a good humor. When Nicholas couldn't make Tiny go back to work, Old Grouch thought it a very good joke, indeed. Mr. Grouch may change his time when the little chap on the skates reaches the bottom of the steps.



The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter."—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Need of Stable Markets

The Editor.—The government, in adopting a policy of bringing settlers to the Dominion, maintains it has devised a means of keeping these settlers in the country. It would be interesting to know just what the government purposes doing, other than merely dumping them on the land, as in the past, and trusting to luck that a small percentage will prove successful.

In the past we have had governments who theorized and ministers who have toured the country imploring the farmers to keep more and better stock, in order to maintain the fertility of their lands, and hand down their farms to posterity, if not enhanced at least unimpaired in value. All very beautiful, but unconvincing to the average farmer. He knows from past experience about what he is likely to get for his stock when produced and finished, and consequently such sentiments fall like water off a duck's back.

The farmers throughout the Dominion have to get up pretty early and sit up fairly late in order to make sufficient to tide them over until the following day, without being able to give much thought to posterity. The only manner of convincing them that it will pay to grow more and better stock is through their pocket. Let the government assist in providing some sort of a guarantee in the form of a payable outlet, then thousands of both cattle and hogs will be produced and properly finished where not one is forthcoming today.

It is an old adage, that the man who can produce two blades of grass where only one grew before is a benefactor of mankind. The same applies to other increased forms of production, but this must go hand in hand with payable markets, otherwise its value is entirely lost.

When it is considered that this Dominion is the only part of the Empire capable of producing and finishing the finest quality of meat animals in excess of requirements (especially cattle and hogs) and able to market same in England (the finest market in the world for quality) in a chilled state (not frozen), competing directly with the fresh killed English, Irish and Scotch, it is a most deplorable state of things that we are not at the moment taking the place once most profitably occupied by the U.S.A., in connection with the exportation of meat animals, thus providing a profitable and stable market for the country's produce, and going far towards placing real and lasting agriculture upon a sound foundation, which tinkering with the duties upon implements or the exporting of a few stores can never accomplish.

Governments in the past have, we fear, been prone to render what has been considered aid to agriculture where most pressure has been made from the various constituencies and where the obtaining of votes has been of greater influence than the real needs of the country as a whole, but surely the country is big enough, and now old enough, to produce the man or men far-seeing, capable and bold enough to look upon this vital problem from other than a parochial standpoint and not be content to leave the matter entirely to the slow and doubtful methods at present in existence.

Let the establishment of an up-to-date and scientific system of Dominion marketing of our meat animals in Great Britain go hand in hand with the bringing of settlers into the country, and we have solved not only the retaining of these settlers, by making it worth their while to produce, but also the making of Canada the larder as well as the granary of Great Britain and the bringing of untold wealth into the Dominion.

The marketing in Great Britain of finished meat animals, the product of Canada, would provide the most telling form of advertising as a means of inducing the right kind of settler to come here, and would be worth far, far more than all the propaganda ever launched.

Let us hope there is someone now at Ottawa of sufficient calibre to tackle this problem in a practical manner and give to the farmers and the country something of real and permanent worth.—Major E. G. Palmer, Vancouver.

The Farmer and Trades Unions

The Editor.—It is indisputable that farmers as at present working under circumstances so adverse that if long continued will degrade their lives to the level of the Russian serf. Various panaceas are suggested for their financial alleviation, such as better marketing, better agricultural methods, etc. These things are all very good in their way, but they only touch the fringe of the trouble. The fact of the matter is that the farmer is working under a vicious economic system. The farmers' working wages are on the basis of 25 cents an hour, as a maximum, and workers in other trades, many of which do not require anything like the knowledge and skill required in successful farming, levy wages at anything up to \$1.00 and over. The farmer's wage is practically the true value of his work as it is fixed in open competition in the world, and with his honest wages so earned he has to purchase the goods he needs at prices made exorbitant by wages abnormally high and economically unsound and levied with a bludgeon; wages fixed by the pernicious method called collective bargaining and which purport to be based on the cost of living and without any consideration as to the marketable price of the goods produced.

Farmers of course have not practiced the wielding of the bludgeon, but supposing they were able and willing to demand 75 cents an hour for their work, it would raise the price of wheat to exactly double the present price. Although that would be economically a false price, still it would place the farmer in an equitable position with his Trades Union brethren.

During the war economic laws were ignored and the demands of the workers for big wages had to be listened to, or the war would have been lost, and now when the wages have been levered up to an abnormal height, they are held there without any consideration of the needs of successful trading. Of course we cannot blame the individuals composing the Trades Unions; they are powerless. Nor can we blame the Trades Union, because it is simply a blind machine that blares out "big wages, short hours, restricted output." But if we could reason with this machine for a moment we might point out if they would drop their wages simultaneously to their correct value the cost of living would automatically drop with them. They would be as well off and better than they are now. In-

dustries relieved, from the dragbreak would get up speed. Goods would be made at a purchasable price. Houses could be built at a profitable investment. Farmers instead of wasting time patching up old machinery could buy new ones. Unemployment would cease and immigrants would flock to Canada and the farmer would not have his hard-earned wages and his little bit of capital filched from him by the Trades Unions.

Trades Unionism is so sanctified by custom that we take it as a matter of course, but it is really immoral in its nature. It is a despotism acting for the benefit of the few. It is dishonest because it levies a price for which it does not necessarily give an equivalent in value. It is demoralizing because it discourages individual effort and robs a man of initiative, interest in his work and proper pride in himself.

I wonder after all these futile years of reconstruction it has not occurred to social reformers that the pernicious system of collective bargaining is putting a tight-jacket on a natural and healthy recovery of industry and that a propaganda of enlightenment should not have been launched.

The only way that human endeavor can reach its highest achievement is by untrammelled competition. The limitations of effort and the dulling of ambition caused through the agency of Trades Unions degrade a living, thinking, eager-minded man into a machine, and is a wet blanket to the moral uplift of a free and intelligent people.—Gulliver.

To Eradicate Weeds

The Editor.—I see in your issue of March 21 an article by W. D. Trego on To Eradicate Weeds, who makes the suggestion that the threshing separator is the proper machine with which the farmer should clean his grain. His suggestions may be very good in a new community or where the land has grown grain only a few years. When we think that a good deal of the land in Manitoba lying south of the main line of the C.P.R., and possibly quite a few miles north of it, has grown grain (mostly wheat) for over 40 years, then one is sure face to face with the question of how to eradicate weeds, that is to say, if one takes up the question of farming at all.

For many long years I have seen farmers hauling grain to country elevators in loads of say 60 bushels, getting it cleaned through the elevator cleaner and starting on their return journey with all the way from two to 14 bagfuls of weed seeds out of their load. These weed seeds would be made up largely of wild oats. The cleaned grain would still contain enough weed seeds to spoil it for grading at its best. Then what? Would Mr. Trego's plan be effective? Threshing machines won't clean such grain, as wild oats plug up the sieve.

Where wild oats have got a good start I would suggest the following: Get a good portable granary made (one can be made of stock lumber that will last 20 years and be filled to capacity two or three times each year at a cost for the lumber and shingles at somewhere from ten to 14 cents per bushel capacity) and place it alongside of separator, alongside of which can be placed a good fanning mill, large power size, which will clean a load easily in 20 minutes, as fast as the average small separator will thresh. This fanning mill may be run by a little gasoline engine and the grain by means of a bagger may be elevated again into the portable granary or a wagon. Have the thresher dump grain into fanning mill hopper and the outfit is complete. Thus one can easily understand how all grain may be recleaned without rehandling. The great question in such times as threshing and harvest is to get satisfactory men. Nearly all extra men got at such a busy time are transient and have developed a great liking to strike rather than get busy. A lot of work then has to be done in a short space of time. This troublesome times is considerably helped along by means of a few light showers when nice dry weather is the only weather in which stook threshing can well be done. Therefore it is highly necessary that handling grain should be at a minimum and at the same time the grain cleaned to its best.

I never tried the above-mentioned plan, but I farmed, commencing on a farm ten years old and worked it 30 years and never remember shipping any car of wheat that graded more than dockage. But now better means have to be provided. The weed seed may be used at home.—Jno. Brauder, Winnipeg.

The Other Side

The Editor.—I thought when you established the Open Forum that all shades of opinion were to have a chance for expression, but it seems not. I think that you had better name that department the Open Forum for Grouches, because that is about the only kind of letter that you seem to let into the Open Forum. I am getting sick and tired, Mr. Editor, of reading the continual wail in the letters that you print and I can tell you that my neighbors feel the same way about it. You are not doing any good to The Guide nor to the country by printing only the blue ruin letters. I have been in this country 30 years and I have passed through good times and hard times. Nobody who ever read any history would expect good times to come along again so soon after the greatest war the world ever saw, particularly when they are still fighting over the peace terms in Europe. This country is alright and good times will come back again just as quick as they will anywhere else, but grouching and complaining and talk of blue ruin won't help a bit. Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you to stop publishing all the letters showing the dark side and give us a little more optimism.—W. T. L., Saskatchewan.

[Note.—Our friend W. T. L. accuses us of giving preference to letters which show the dark side. He is entirely mistaken. This department is being conducted as an Open Forum and at the top it is pointed out that The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed. Also he will notice another line from Milton over the top of this department which reads, "Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter." The letters published in this department are a fair selection from the volume of letters which we receive. If our friend or any other reader of The Guide wishes to put forward the optimistic or brighter side, the privileges of the Open Forum are open to him at any time.—Editor.]



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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
15. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
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29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
35. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
38. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
39. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
40. How to Refinish Furniture.
42. The Care of Floor Coverings.
43. Kitchen Mending Kits.
44. How to Soften Hard Water.
45. The Menace of the House Fly.
46. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
47. How to Mix Whitewash.
48. How to Paint Your Car.
50. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.
51. How to Make an Ice Well.
52. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
53. How to Feed Hubs for Winter.
54. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Breads.
55. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 20, 1923.
WHEAT—Held comparatively firm. Export business does not appear to have been of extensive proportions although there has been considerable done. Extensive crop damage in the United States cutting down the estimated yield by 30 per cent. in some states has been regarded as a very bullish factor, and buying in all markets has been attributed to this. Liverpool markets steadily on the up grade also. Producers have been sellers on the bulges. Little wheat is offering on any recession in the market. Prices suffered a setback today on reports of some improvement in conditions in the South and considerable liquidation was apparent from the speculative element. Conditions, however, are little changed and the undertone generally is fairly firm. In the cash market wheat is being taken and is in good demand at the carrying spreads. In addition some millions of No. 1 Northern wheat have been sold for early June shipment.

OATS AND BARLEY—Both markets have held firm with practically no change in prices from a week ago. The demand for barley is very limited, and a small trade passing. Some activity in oats for shipment, opening of navigation and considerable business reported being worked.

FLAX—Prices have declined about 10 cents from a week ago. Trade mostly of a speculative nature with crushers operating on a very small scale.

RYE—Prices show little change during the week, shipping houses have been moderate buyers and market in a position to respond quickly to any improvement in export demand.

| WINNIPEG FUTURES | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--|
| April 16 to April 21 inclusive | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | Ago | Year | |
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 121 | 123 | 122 | 123 | 122 | 122 | 124 | 144 | | |
| July 123 | 125 | 124 | 125 | 123 | 122 | 125 | 140 | | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 51 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 51 | | |
| July 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 60 | |
| July 61 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 60 | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 292 | 297 | 296 | 297 | 294 | 287 | 304 | 250 | | |
| July 281 | 287 | 286 | 287 | 284 | 279 | 294 | 247 | | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 85 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 111 | | |
| July 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 89 | | | |

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.28 to \$1.36; No. 1 northern, \$1.26 to \$1.34; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.25 to \$1.31; No. 2 northern, \$1.24 to \$1.29; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.24 to \$1.28; No. 3 northern, \$1.19 to \$1.25; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.30 to \$1.37; No. 1 hard, \$1.28 to \$1.31; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.26; No. 1 hard, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.16 to \$1.20; No. 1 durum, \$1.11 to \$1.14; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.15 to \$1.19; No. 2 durum, \$1.10 to \$1.13. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c to 77c; No. 3 yellow, 76c to 76c; No. 2 mixed, 75c to 75c; No. 3 mixed, 74c to 74c. Oats—No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; No. 3 white, 42c to 43c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 62c to 64c; medium to good 59c to 61c. Rye—No. 2, 82c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.51 to \$3.53.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Cattle values were maintained at the levels ruling the first half of the week so far as trading on early rounds made it possible to gauge conditions. A few steers and yearlings sold early in the day at \$8.50 to \$9.00, and there were some other lots with bids in the same spread while kinds lacking some of the finish shown by these

toppy bunches had offers from \$8.35 down to \$7.50. A common and inferior class moved from \$7.00 down to \$6.00 or less. A few cows had bids early up to \$6.85 with some promising to do even better and there were heifers which promised to pass the \$7.00 line. Bulk of the stock above cutter and canner classes landed within the \$4.50 and \$7.00 limits. Bills were steady. Stockers and feeders were a little draggy early but bids on good kinds were about steady. Bulk of the movement of desirable kinds out of first hands has been between \$6.00 and \$7.50 this week with best load lots of finishing steers at \$8.25 and odd head up to \$8.50 and \$8.75. Veal calves were 25c lower today and sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50 top basis.

Hogs—Lower; outside reports caused buyers here to seek reductions of around a dime a cut on the butchers and porkers, and the deal dragged through several hours with little accomplished. Order buyers filled shipping orders for porkers averaging around 160 to 200 lbs., at \$8.00 to \$8.05 and packers held their bids at \$7.80 to \$7.90 for most of their material. The heavy butchers were bid at \$7.80 mostly, with some mixed lots at \$7.85 and the good lights at \$7.90. The packing sows were sorted out at \$6.75 generally and stags were bought at \$5.50 and \$6.00. Pigs were mostly bought for feeders at \$7.85 top. The run was estimated at 8,300.

WHEAT PRICES

| April 16 to 21, inclusive | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|--|--|
| Date | 1 N | 2 N | 3 N | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Apr. 16 | 121 | 119 | 116 | 111 | 107 | 101 | | | |
| 17 | 123 | 121 | 118 | 113 | 109 | 103 | | | |
| 18 | 122 | 120 | 117 | 112 | 108 | 102 | | | |
| 19 | 123 | 121 | 118 | 114 | 109 | 103 | | | |
| 20 | 121 | 119 | 116 | 112 | 108 | 102 | | | |
| 21 | 121 | 119 | 116 | 112 | 108 | 102 | | | |
| Week Ago | 123 | 121 | 118 | 114 | 110 | 104 | | | |
| Year Ago | 150 | 145 | 136 | 126 | 115 | 105 | | | |

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur April 16 to 21, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT | 2 CW | 3 CW | OATS | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | RYE |
|----------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|-----|
| Apr. 16 | 95 | 52 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 293 | 288 | 267 | 85 |
| 17 | 97 | 54 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 59 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 298 | 293 | 272 | 85 |
| 18 | 96 | 52 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 297 | 292 | 271 | 85 |
| 19 | 97 | 52 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 297 | 292 | 272 | 85 |
| 20 | 96 | 52 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 58 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 295 | 290 | 269 | 85 |
| 21 | 96 | 52 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 58 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 288 | 283 | 262 | 85 |
| Week Ago | 98 | 53 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 305 | 300 | 279 | 86 |
| Year Ago | 99 | 54 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 69 | 67 | 62 | 61 | 250 | 247 | 230 | 111 |

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.O. Ltd., report as follows for week ending April 20, 1923.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,561; hogs, 3,023; sheep, 8. Last week: Cattle, 4,194; hogs, 4,616; sheep, 115.

Cattle receipts during the past week have been very light, all prices steady to a shade stronger. There continues to be a good steady demand for export steers of both butcher and store grades. Prime butcher and export steers are selling from 6c to 7c, with a few odd ones as high as 7c. Medium to good qualities from 6c to 6c; common 5c to 6c. Prime butcher cows are a shade stronger and are selling from 4c to 4c; medium to good qualities 3c to 4c. Prime butcher heifers from 5c to 6c, with a few odd ones at 6c. Very few breedy stock heifers are now coming forward and these are selling at from 3c to 3c, depending on quality. Veal calves continue strong with tops at from 9c to 10c; common calves from 5c to 7c. Choice milkers and springers continue good sellers, while the plain common and faulty kinds are difficult to move at satisfactory prices.

The hog market at time of writing is steady to strong with thick-smooths at \$10 with a 10 per cent. premium for select hams.

The sheep and lamb market is holding steady, choice lambs bringing from 11c to 12c; choice sheep from 6c to 8c.

We would again like to draw the attention of cattle raisers to the fact that this is the season of the year when dehorning should be done. We cannot impress too strongly on our customers the wisdom of dehorning every head of commercial cattle that you expect to place on the market in the future. With the British embargo raised another outlet has been found for our short-keep feeder cattle, but as dehorned cattle are the only kind that appeal to the British feeder, and also the only kind that will ship with safety, it is in your own interests that we urge dehorning. Dehorned steers will also bring a premium over horned steers for shipment to the American market.

Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
 Prime butcher steers\$6.00 to \$7.25
 Good to choice steers 5.50 to 6.00
 Medium to good steers 4.50 to 5.00
 Common steers 4.00 to 4.50
 Choice feeder steers 4.50 to 5.50
 Common feeder steers 4.00 to 4.50
 Choice stocker steers 4.00 to 5.00
 Common stocker steers 3.25 to 3.75
 Choice butcher heifers 5.00 to 5.50
 Fair to good heifers 4.00 to 4.50
 Medium heifers 3.50 to 4.00
 Choice stock heifers 3.00 to 3.50
 Choice butcher cows 4.00 to 4.50
 Fair to good cows 3.50 to 4.00
 Breedy stock cows 2.50 to 3.00
 Canners cows 1.75 to 2.25
 Choice veal calves 9.00 to 10.00
 Common calves 6.00 to 8.00
 Heavy bull calves 4.00 to 6.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold first shipment of 221 Canadian store cattle off S.S. Concordia, from 12c to 13c alive. Some odd sales of fat cattle were made at slightly higher prices. Best Scotch, 13c to 14c. Four hundred and fifty Irish sold, 11c to 13c.

Birkenhead. Cable not received.
 London, sold 108 Canadian dressed sides, good quality, 20c lb. Short supplies, better demand.

The total shipments billed through Montreal for export to Great Britain during the week amounted to 1,853 cattle and 1,800 American sheep.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 94s to 102s, lean 92s to 102s, prime 88s to 96s. American 75s to 90s. Irish 120s to 126. Danish 112s to 120s. Market quiet, but steady. Danish killings 53,684 head.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market continues firm with dealers quoting 22c to 24c to country shippers delivered. Extras are jobbing 32c to 34c, firsts 28c to 32c, seconds 26c to 31c. One firm is reported buying direct from producers on a graded basis extras 26c, firsts 23c, seconds 19c delivered. There were four inspections last week. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts light, demand fair. Some dealers are quoting 21c delivered, loss off, while others are quoting on a graded basis extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 15c. Jobbing extras 28c, firsts 25c, seconds 20c. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market continues very firm under light receipts of good quality. Dealers are quoting country shippers on a graded basis, delivered, extras 21, firsts 18c, seconds 15c. Jobbing extras 30, firsts 27c, seconds 22c, retail prices range from 25c to 35c.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market continues firm. Dealers quoting delivered extras 20c, firsts 15c, seconds 10c. Poultry: No poultry moving.

THE CATTLE POOL

Receipts of cattle this week have been very light due mainly to the condition of country roads. The local market has been able to absorb most of the offerings and the pool has found it necessary to ship out only a limited number of cattle in order to maintain local prices at a level to correspond with those prevailing on other

Farmers

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING

Write the Fort William Sample Market and Produce Exchange for their pamphlet:

Co-operative Grain Marketing, a Grain Exchange and a Sample Market.

J. P. KENNY, Sec.-Treas.

P.O. Box. No. 3, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

markets. During the past few weeks the pool has been notably successful in maintaining prices at St. Boniface at or above the comparative level of eastern markets on account of its ability to forward any cattle on which local buyers were not inclined to bid up to the full value.

Steady shipments of cattle of export quality are being made by the pool for sailings from St. John and other Atlantic ports.

At this season of the year when cattle prices have a tendency to be higher than at other seasons, farmers should be careful to see that all their cattle are shipped and sold co-operatively and not allow them to be purchased by local buyers in the country. As seeding time approaches every year country drovers look forward to a profitable business owing to the fact that farmers are likely to be too busy on the land to pay much attention to shipping cattle and they are often able to buy cattle in the country for much less than their real value. As the market is usually fairly strong this time of year, the offers they make in the country sometimes look attractive when they are in reality far below what cattle would bring if they were shipped forward to market and sold on the co-operative plan. If on account of pressure of work farmers allow drovers to handle their cattle during seeding, they should insist that the co-operative plan be followed, both in shipping and in selling.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

would produce chaos. The scheme, however, might work if the gold basis were retained for it.

Sir Frederick admitted that the Bank Act said that not more than seven per cent. might be demanded on loans. He admitted also that a higher rate than this was being charged in the West, and when confronted by evidence that 10 per cent. was being charged, he said that after all, in some cases this could hardly be considered excessive. He would not admit that to charge more than seven per cent. was a violation of the law. If the rate was strictly restricted to seven per cent., then one half of the branches of the country would have to close.

Pressed, Sir Frederick made the significant admission that there might be a gap between those served by ordinary commercial loans and others who got mortgage money that was not being filled. The Bankers Association had never considered the subject, nor had it taken measures to meet the situation. He admitted that sometimes bank managers had been too eager to make loans, and also said that those in difficulties under such conditions should not be pressed.

Questioned as to whether it was necessary to organize a federal reserve system in Canada, Sir Frederick said that, in his opinion, it would be superfluous. However, some bankers held other views. One of his objections was that the system would be costly, but when pressed on this point he refused to tell wherein the extra cost would lie.

Sir John Aird's testimony was along pretty much the same lines.

The heaviest yielding variety of sunflowers is the Giant Russian. The best results are secured by planting in rows 36 to 42 inches apart and thinning the plants to from eight to 10 inches apart in the row. About ten pounds of seed per acre is used although less seed would be sufficient if uniform seeding could be secured with the grain drill.

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.
Poultry. Situations Wanted.
Seeds. Lumber, Fence Posts,
Farm Lands. etc.
Farm and Feed. Solicitors—Patent and
Farm Machinery and Legal.
Autos. Dyers and Cleaners.
Nursery Stock. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Hides, Furs and Tan- Vegetables, etc.
ning. General Miscellaneous.
Produce.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK—
and your money. Get our complete free catalog of
veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, in-
struments, marking devices, etc. Write today.
Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd.,
290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

OCTOBER BOARS, GILTS, BRED OR OPEN,
April weanlings; Red Polled bull calves. M. J.
Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 16-5

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS.
Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg.,
Winnipeg. 8-5

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, WEIGHT
1,900, rising four years old, by the good show stall-
ion, Edward Garnet. Angus McCormack, Castor,
Alberta. 14-4

SELLING—THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,
registered, rising two, five, 12; five-year broke to
harness, heavy, good stock; also young Clyde
mares. Angus McCullum, Moosomin, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—PEDIGREED PERCHERON STAL-
lion, good condition. His progeny prove him first-
class sire, \$175. Wm. Weddendorf, Box 1021,
Riverhurst, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PERCHERON STAL-
lion, Jarisse, by Carnot. Will buy stallion rising
two. Give height, girth, etc. C. S. Thomas,
Hartney, Man. 16-2

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION,
six years old, 1,800. Snap at \$300; or will exchange
for good dairy cows. John C. Cowan, Gainsboro,
Sask. 17-3

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,
weight 2,000, rising seven, priced to sell. Bruce
McMurray, Pierson, Manitoba. 15-3

SELLING—ONE FIVE-YEAR-OLD BELGIAN
stallion, class A certificate; also young stallions and
mares in foal. J. Hodgen, Halbrite, Sask. 13-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STAL-
lion, Wyoma's Heir, 12 years old, for young cattle
or horses. Frank Grasby, Neepawa, Man. 15-3

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,
seven years; weight about ton; for sale, cheap.
Box 7, Gray, Sask. 15-4

CATTLE—Various

Holsteins

HOLSTEINS

EVERY man who makes his living milking cows
knows that size is one of the best reasons
for Holsteins.

SIZE MEANS:

Capacity Ruggedness Economical Production
Strong Calves That Live
Ability to Turn Rough Feed into Milk
More Meat Value at the End of Their Milking
Days

For Free Booklet Write

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

WANTED—HOLSTEINS, COWS AND HEIFERS.
Let me know how many you have for sale, grades
or registered, and what price. A. J. Swan, Elkhorn,
Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS,
all ages. Priced to sell. John Clarke, Netherhill,
Sask. 17-2

Herefords

EDEN GROVE FARM IMPORTED HEREFORD
herd bull for sale, five years old, guaranteed size
and right every way. Price, \$150. Unity. Jno.
T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED
herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right.
Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms ar-
ranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-1

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL,
coming six, 30238, or exchange for one as good.
Arthur Chicoine, Storthons, Sask. 15-4

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL,
age seven, \$150, f.o.b. Westlock. P. Hooper,
Paddle River, Alta. 13-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bull, 3½ years. Price, \$100. Wm. Coutts, Tugsske,
Alta. 16-2

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL,
three years old, best of breeding. Price, \$125.
Severt Anderson, Langham, Sask. 16-4

SWINE

BRED SOWS FOR SALE

CHOICE Tamworths and Berkshires, due to
farrow in April and May.

Apply: Animal Husbandry Department
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Sask.

Hampshires

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—MARCH AND
April weanlings, from mature prize stock. Order
now. Early orders prepaid. Satisfaction assured.
McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 17-6

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE,
eight weeks old, May delivery, \$16. Hugh
McLaughlin, Piumas, Man. 17-6

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, FARROW APRIL
AND May, \$30, pure-bred. C. E. Sweeney, Osborne,
Man. 16-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide Classified Ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide Classified Ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Tamworths

TYPE FOR EXPORT BACON. ACTIVE VIGOR-
ous stock. Massive parents used. Weanlings from large litters. Order pigs early. Rustlers of proven merit. Tamworths of outstanding class. Hardhood unsurpassed. Strong, from stock of great constitutional vigor. High How Stock Farm. Thomas Noble, Daysland, Alta.

SELLING—YOUNG TAMWORTH PIGS, PURE-
bred, farrowed March 12. D. A. Brown, Rumsey, Alta. 15-3

TAMWORTH BOARS, TEN WEEKS, \$15 EACH.
L. M. Hunkin, Crandall, Man. 17-2

Berkshires

REGISTERED BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRE
boar, rising two, real good, \$35, with papers, f.o.b. Pennant. Dave Fawns, Pennant, Sask. 16-4

BERKSHIRES—BACON-TYPE, FARROWED
March 8th, \$10, with papers. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 16-3

I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR REGIS-
tered Berkshire pigs for spring delivery, \$25 a pair. Russell Lamb, Rowley, Alta. 17-5

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

BABY CHICKS



PRODUCED from acclimatized
Manitoba stock. Hatched in
Winnipeg. U.P.F.M. Chicks are
big, strong, husky fellows, that
live and grow fast; no long journey
to impair vitality. We guarantee
safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick
Book gives full particulars. Be
sure to get a copy and order early.
Write today. UNITED POULTRY
FARMS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

CHICKS—WE SHIP EVERYWHERE. CHARGES
paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. 20 thoroughbred
varieties, hatched right. Members International
Baby Chick Association. Write for catalog and
reduced prices. Mammoth Hatchery, Glen Ellyn,
Ill. 14-6

BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS—TEN PURE-
bred varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog
free. George A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm,
Box 606G, Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

\$6.65 and a Classified Ad. Brings
in Over \$60.00

"I have had very good success advertising in your paper. I ran an ad. and sold over
\$60.00 worth of Pure-bred White Wyandotte Cockerels."—Mrs. Fred Grunerud,
Broderick, Sask.

Such are the results that advertisers tell us, week after week, they get from
Guide Classified Ads. As an aid to good results in advertising, we might suggest
that the following lines should find ready sales during the next two or three months:
Spring Litters of Swine—Poultry Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs—Fall Rye—
Used Machinery, such as Threshing Outfits, Grain Separators, Tractors, Grain
Wagons, Gasoline and Water Tanks and Cultivators.

If you have anything in this line to offer, see full particulars for sending in your
ad. at top of this page.

We've made Successful Sales for Others—we can for You, too.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND MAY LITTERS,
either sex, \$12, eight weeks, with papers. Sire of
sows, grand champion boar, Brandon Fair. Bred to
Brethour boar from Ontario. R. S. Crabb,
Fertility, Alta. 16-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE,
excellent stock, born March 14th, males, \$15;
females, \$12, with papers. Albert Bakken, Excal,
Alta. 16-3

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, ALL FROM REG-
ina prize winners, \$15, at eight weeks, pedigree
guaranteed. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina,
Sask. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MARCH FAR-
row, select bacon type, \$12, eight weeks. D. H.
Anderson, Kincaid, Sask. 17-2

YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, FEBRUARY
litter, \$16, papers free. D. F. Holmes, Harlington,
Man. 17-2

FEBRUARY FARROWED YORKSHIRES, \$10,
either sex. Papers furnished. Frank Farnam,
Hawthorn, Sask. 16-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—EITHER SEX,
unrelated pairs, bacon-type. James A. Stewart,
Cabri, Sask. 16-2

YORKSHIRE SPRING PIGS, BRED GILTS.
Sire, grand champion, Brandon. Top stuff. South-
ward, Lacombe, Alta. 16-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SELLING FEB-
ruary farrowed swine, choice bacon type, both
sexes, at \$12. Wm. Russell, Atwater, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES,
both sex, March 1st, choice, bacon-type. Ralph
McNichol, Box 1, Saltcoats, Sask. 16-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SIRE, DEER
Creek G-boy, March, April farrow, \$16, either sex.
Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 16-3

LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM
mature stock, farrowed February, \$12, eight weeks,
including papers. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 15-5

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, BORN MARCH
19, \$14, eight weeks, papers free. Armstrong
Turnbull, Box 80, Rathwell, Man. 13-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MARCH FAR-
row, from large, prolific, mature parents. C.
Holtzman, Fliske, Sask. 13-5

Duroc-Jerseys

PURE-BRED DUROC SOWS, BRED, \$40; TWO
for \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and
Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY
boar, 12 months, \$25. Ira Smith, Clearholm,
Alta. 17-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SILVER FOX RAISING IS PROFITABLE. CAN
supply limited number registered silver foxes at
\$300 each. Delivery next fall. Reference, Portal
State Bank, Portal, N.D. James S. Upper, North
Portal, Sask. 17-2

CANARIES FOR SALE—MALES, \$8.00; FE-
males, \$2.00. Farnams, Gladwell, Sask. 16-3

CATTLE DOG, FIRST-CLASS HEELER, \$10.
Willow Park Kennels, Venn, Sask. 16-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM
choice, heavy birds, at 35 cents each; Mammoth
Pekin duck eggs, at 20 cents each. Ducks headed
by 11-pound male. Fred B. Stauffer, De Winton,
Alta. 17-3

EGGS, FROM MY GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE
turkeys, No. 1, from 42-pound stock, 50 cents
each; No. 2, from 40-pound stock, weighing 30
pounds, from imported high-class stock, 40 cents
each prepaid. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 17-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 45
cents each; nine, \$3.70, from 30-pound tom, coming
two years; large hens, not inbred; fine plumage.
Peter Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 16-4

TURKEY EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED BRONZE
stock, nine for \$4.25, two settings, \$8.00; four
settings, \$15. Mrs. Ethel Baker, Eyebrow, Sask. 16-3

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, FIRST PRIZE
drake, Winnipeg Poultry Show, heading pen.
Orders in rotation, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. Bond,
Rendlyn, Sask. 15-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
eggs, from 40-pound tom and 18-pound hens, 40
cents each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 15-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, SET-
ting, \$3.50. Mrs. James McKenzie, Sceptre,
Sask. 15-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, NINE,
\$3.25, not inbred. Mrs. Oscar Braaten, Shackle-
ton, Sask. 16-3

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, SELLING 45 CENTS
each, from University stock. Mrs. Archer, Sceptre,
Sask. 16-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE 1922 TURKEY TOMS,
22-24 pounds, \$10. H. Gerrie, University, Saska-
toon, Sask. 16-3

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FIRST
prize stock, 50 cents each. Mrs. John Bell, Willows,
Sask. 17-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM
fine, large birds, 40 cents each. Percy Neale,
Lovat, Sask. 17-6

FOR SALE—CHOICE, PURE-BRED PEKIN
duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 12. John H. Olm-
stead, Stroughton, Sask. 17-6

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 60 CENTS EACH,
duck eggs, \$2.00 setting; Rose Comb Wyandotte
eggs, \$3.00 setting. Leigh Hatch, Perdue, Sask. 17-6

PEKIN DUCKS, WITH FIRST PRIZE DRAKE,
eggs, \$2.00, 11; \$3.50, 22. Gordon Doan, Biggar,
Sask. 17-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25
cents each. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 17-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 45
cents each. W. Bach, Willows, Sask. 17-5

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING.
Mrs. Gravelle, Portreeve, Sask. 17-6

ROUEN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 DOZEN, OSBORNE,
Dike, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY
toms, \$5.00. G. Taylor, Rosburn, Man. 16-3

EGGS FROM LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, 12, \$2.00.
Mrs. G. Cornell, Radisson, Sask. 16-2

Plymouth Rocks

HEAVY - LAYING WHITE AND BARRED
Rocks. Better stock, better value. White Rocks,
"Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks,
"Lady Ada" (290 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for \$5.00;
for \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in
Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H.
Higginbotham, Calgary. 15-7

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM SELECTED
winter layers, by \$10 University cockerel, from
stock laying 171 to 220—15 for \$2.00; University
and Maple Leaf crows, \$1.50 for 15; 100, \$8.00.
R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 16-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON 19
prizes with three specials on 21 entries, Provincial
Fair, Regina. Excellent layers. Cockerels, \$5.00;
eggs, laying strain, \$3.00; exhibition, \$5.00. Maple
Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 16-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICE FE-
males, mated with pedigree or exhibition males,
\$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs.
W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 17-3

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED
Rocks, good winter layers, headed by University's
choicest egg type cockerels, 15, \$1.85; 45, \$5.00
prepaid. C. Geige, Glidden, Sask. 15-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID
winter layers, hatching eggs, 15 for \$2.00; 30 for
\$3.00; 100, \$8.00. O. Kolstad, Vancout, Sask. 16-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 SET-
ting, from prize stock. Best from first prize cock-
erel, Manitoba and Saskatchewan cup. Rev.
Leith & Son, Brandon, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S LAYING
strain. From eggs imported 1922. Two pens,
\$2.50 and \$4.00 setting. Cockerels for sale. Henry
Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-5

GOVERNMENT, INSPECTED PURE-BRED
White Rocks eggs of high-laying strain of 282 and
286 egg production, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. A.
Dunbar, Della, Alta. 14-5

PURE BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS,
heavy winter layers, 15, \$2.00. Child, Loreburn,
Sask. 16-2

SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, UN-
iversity strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. H.
Emish, Watrous, Sask. 16-3

HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, FROM PURE
Barred Rocks, winter-laying strain, prize winners
at local show. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

WHITE ROCKS, PURE, SIX BIRDS, \$10; BAR-
red Rock cockerels, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Walshaw,
Grenfell, Sask. 16-2

EGGS FROM OUR ARISTOCRAT BARRED
Rocks, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$8.00. W. Mustard, Creel-
man, Sask. 16-5

SETTING EGGS, PRIZE-WINNING BARRED
Rocks at \$1.50 per 15, flock established 18 years.
A. Cumberland, Maple Creek, Sask. 16-2

STOP! "BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS,
15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pure-bred flock. Mrs. A.
Cooper, Trebank, Man. 12-4

LAYING STRAIN, WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50
per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton,
Manitou, Man. 17-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD LAYING
strain, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. S. Forrest,
Manitou, Man. 17-2

EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, FREE
range, \$2.00 for 15, \$10, 100. J. Huston, Carman,
Man. 17-5

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, GOOD
layers, \$2.50 setting. Miss F. Nisbet, Nisbet,
Alta. 16-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00
setting. Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 16-3

TWO EXCELLENT WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 16-3

Orloffs

ORLOFFS, MAHOGANY AND WHITE, WON-
derful layers in cold weather. Order your eggs
early. From finest stock in America. Special
prices. Free announcement. John R. Kennedy,
1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 15-5

MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.50 SETTING.
E. J. Arnold, Baldu, Man. 16-7

Anconas

SELLING—ANCONAS, ROSE AND SINGLE
Comb cockerels, hatched from Sheppard's eggs,
\$5.00. C. Gruen, Box 346, Moosomin, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, 15 EGGS, \$1.75; \$7.00
per 100, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton,
Baldu, Man. 15-5

(Continued on next page)

Wyandottes

HATCHING EGGS, FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES, daughters of first prize pen, Manitoba egg-laying contest, mated with cockerels from pen which laid 349 to 350 eggs each, price, \$2.50, 15 Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, 10. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM TYPE hens, and superior males. Picked culled for years for high egg production, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. Orders booked as received. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. R. Carrothers, Creelman, Sask. 14-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, 15, \$2.50. Twenty years' selective breeding from best males United States and Canada ensures reproduction of egg-layers as my second prize All-Canada contest winners proved. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB White Wyandottes, pullets, Martin strain cockerels, hatched from eggs direct from Martin's Snowdrift and White Wonder pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$7.00 per 120. Victor Fells, Glavin, Sask. 13-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-11

WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, BUFF, \$3.00; Golden, Columbia, Partridge, \$2.50; Silver White, \$2.00. After May 15, \$1.00 less; Silver Partridge cockerels, \$2.00. W. R. Stockton, Wordsworth, Sask. 15-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, from government selected stock, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 45; \$15 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 1-6

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTT S. vigorous winter layers, raised from eggs from Martin's special 200 to 262-egg hens, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S REGAL- Dorcas from stock direct from originator; hatching eggs \$1.50 15; \$8.00, 100. John Hiseock Baldr, Man. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, 10% discount on three settings, University strain. Layed all winter. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S Regal-Dorcas cockerels, mated to University bred-to-lay hens, 15, \$1.50; \$8.00, 100; hens, \$1.25. J. B. Fraser, Major, Man. 16-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, pullets from Martin's and Gull's best layers, mated to best Dorcas cockerels, \$2.00, 15; \$9.00, 100. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 16-3

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, headed by sons of 775 cockerel, Martin's direct, \$3.00, 15. 90 per cent guaranteed. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 17-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes. Splendid laying strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 120. Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice, Man. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOVERNMENT graded for laying, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. E. Barnett, Radisson, Sask. 17-3

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—SEVEN PULLETS, yearling male, price, \$15. McMurtry, Limerick, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, good laying strain, ten cents per egg. E. Sears, Bittern Lake, Alta. 17-3

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. H. Lintott, Sidney, Man. 17-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandottes, healthy birds, on free range, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. F. Wood, Wainwright, Alta. 17-4

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin strain, \$1.00 per setting. Mrs. Hainstock, Hartree, Sask. 17-4

SETTINGS OF ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin's strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$9.00 per 120. Mrs. D. Hall, Crossfield, Alta. 16-3

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting; \$7.00, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS, FROM ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte laying strain, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 for six. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 16-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, carefully selected and packed, \$1.50 per 15. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SELECT WINTER layers, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Mumby, Hayfield, Man. 16-6

SILVER-FACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$9.00 for 100. Robert Muirhead, Carberry, Man. 15-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 SETTING. A. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 15-5

Leghorns

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, from my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each, \$5.00, two. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-6

GOVERNMENT Banded, FERRIS STRAIN, S. C. White Leghorns eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$12 per 100. I keep the best. J. A. Stewart, Druggist, Prince Albert, Sask. 14-5

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, 96 pullets laid 81 eggs, December 17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 14-5

PURE-BRED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, \$1.50. M. Melver, Limerick, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, single comb, \$3.00. Harold Carlson, Midale, Sask. 16-3

EGGS FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN single comb White Leghorns, 15 for \$1.50. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EGGS, \$1.50, from A1 pen. Mayme Harrington, Lancer, Sask. 16-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, setting, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Frank Harman, Bolestan, Man. 16-5

HATCHING EGGS—GOOD LAYING STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 for 15; \$5.00, 100. J. W. Wilson, Nanton, Alta. 16-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. K. Lauridsen, Canora, Sask. 16-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Ben Lammers, Lancer, Sask. 16-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, \$1.25 for 15 and \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 15-3

EGGS, FROM LAYING STRAIN ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. A. F. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 17-4

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Barron strain, six cents each, or \$5.00 per 100. R. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 17-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, Nels Lindes's strain, \$2.00 setting, three for \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 17-3

PURE, SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG- horn hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, and \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. M. F. Jones, Govan, Sask. 17-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING eggs from my winners, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100. Non-sitters. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 17-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 SETTING. Mrs. Ricketta, Rutland, Sask. 17-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 15. Mrs. Tut, Ronleau, Sask. 17-3

Rhode Islands

EGGS—PURE-BRED R. C. REDS, SETTINGS, \$3.00, prepaid in prairie provinces. Two pens, cockerels from Harrison, Nebraska, and Winnipeg United Poultry Yards. Guarantee enclosed with eggs. Infertiles replaced free. Packed in factory cells. Shipping Saturdays. Gerald Wheeler, Assinibola, Sask. 17-3

BRED-TO-LAY ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, winners at egg-laying contests. Winners utility and exhibition classes for 12 years. Ten acres devoted to Reds, free range. Chicks, \$25, 100, after May 1st. Eggs, \$3.00 setting; \$5.00 per 60. Clarke's Red Farm, Vernon, B.C. 16-5

EXHIBITION MATING—ROSE COMB REDS, pullets from first cockerel, Brandon; with second, Prince Albert cockerel, eggs, \$3.50, 15; two, \$2.00, 15; cockerels, \$4.00. Gordon Donan, Biggar, Sask. 17-5

ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, SELECTED PEN, best winter layers, headed by prize-winning stock cockerels, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 17-6

ROSE COMB REDS, GOVERNMENT AP- proved, bred-to-lay, 15 trapnosed eggs, \$3.00; chicks, 25 cents. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 13-6

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assinibola. Write wants, Gordon, Transcona, Manitoba. 13-5

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE comb, special rich dark color, good layers. Hatching eggs, per 15, \$2.00; cockerels, \$2.50. A. K. Friesen, Winkler, Man. 16-3

ROSE COMB REDS—IT'S THE STRAIN THAT counts. Get them right. 15 eggs for two dollars; 30 for three fifty. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Breckenbury, Sask. 15-3

HATCHING EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, UNI- versity strain, heavy winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 15-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED for heavy egg production, eggs, \$2.50 setting; Pekin and Rouen ducks, fine stock, eggs, \$2.25 setting. Clyde Soule, Sandwith, Sask. 17-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, heavy layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man. 16-7

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION quality, heavy winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 14-5

DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$10, 100. Norman Horning, Metchin, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; also registered Yorkshire bantams. Mrs. J. E. Flanders, Bowman River, Man. 16-3

ROSE COMB REDS—RED TO SKIN, EGGS, \$1.50 setting 15. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 16-3

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, 15, \$2.00. Mrs. G. Cornell, Radisson, Sask. 16-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$2.00 setting, 15; three settings or more, \$1.75 setting. Angus Eby, Drake, Sask. 17-5

EGGS, FROM ROSE COMB REDS, GUILD'S laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 17-4

ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYING STRAIN, eggs, 15 for \$2.00. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 17-4

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EXCLUSIVELY since 1915. Eggs, \$10, 100. From choice stock. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 17-3

ROSE COMB HATCHING EGGS FROM PRIZE- winning, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 50. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 17-3

ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, \$2.25 PER 15. Henry Blair, Craigmyle, Alta. 16-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuff



The Real Spring Tonic

For many years I used to take a tonic every spring, some bitters for my stomach's sake, prepared by Doctor Bing. 'Twas said in winter normal men "run down" and lose their starch, so have to be built up again in April or in March. "Bing's Body Boost," that was the stuff, 'twas caustic, sour and black; one bottle was proclaimed enough to bring your color back. Two bottles, say, that would suffice to make you tread the air, increase your horse power once or twice and energize your hair! At "tonic time" my wife would say, "My dear, you're all run down, so get your tonic right away—next time you go to town!" Then I would get the wretched dope, remove the cork and seals, and choke it down in dread and hope by spoonful after meals. How I detested "tonic days," when I, "run down," Doctor Bing, a man I'd never known; he took the song away from spring and gave me back a groan! At length I said, "I've had enough of Bing and 'Body Boost'; springtime comes around, I yell, "Hurrah, it's spring!" I catch the scent of living deed. A chance to work is all I ask; it's action that I need! A whirl at rooting up the ground, at tuning up the plow; a chance to chase myself around, that's tonic for me now! Three whiffs of ozone after meals, three big lungfuls of spring, that "builds me up" from head to heels without old Doctor Bing!

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM PEN OF Greenhills & Hays strain, selected by government expert for laying, \$2.50 setting, 15 eggs. J. C. Kemp, Saltoons, Sask. 17-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM M.A.C. birds, \$2.00 per 15; 100 or more, ten cents each. A. Demasson, Regent, Man. 16-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, special pen, high record layers, 15, \$1.75. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 15-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS, McARTHUR STRAIN, bred-to-lay eggs, \$1.75 for 15. George White, Redvers, Sask. 17-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, McARTHUR laying strain, \$2.25 each; hatching eggs, \$1.75 for 15. George White, Redvers, Sask. 17-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PRIZE WINNERS, COCK- erels, \$2.00 setting; eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$10 per 100. Mrs. Ole Linder, Rushville, Sask. 17-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 for \$1.50; Pekin duck, 11 for \$1.75. E. B. Stephenson, Elfron, Sask. 17-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE-BRED, BOTH combs, eggs, ten cents, express prepaid. D. W. Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta. 17-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WIN- ter-laying stock, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 17-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100 eggs, \$8.00. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 17-3

Minorcas

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, from my exhibition and laying strain, \$3.00 for 15. L. Parker, Tessier, Sask. 17-3

Poultry Supplies

NO MORE WASTE

MASH HOPPER PLANS SENT FREE

I WILL send, free of charge, to any poultry or hog keeper in the West plans for a Dry Mash Hopper. Hogs or poultry cannot waste a particle and can get all they can eat always. Can't clog. Few poultrymen and hog keepers realize the benefit of dry mash both in summer and winter. Prof. Robertson, in his Gov't Bulletin No. 19, writes: "The dry mash system has advantages and disadvantages; the former greatly overcome the latter. The disadvantage is waste of feed." Anyone can make this hopper with a few boards, a hammer, saw and some nails. Its simplicity is ridiculous. It will be used in all hog yards and poultry houses when known. Send 25c to pay postage and help pay for this ad. and plans will be sent you free. P. STACEY, Box 204, MELITA, MAN.

KILL THE LICE with Stanfield's Lice Kill—the vent. treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite refunded. If dealer cannot supply genuine Stanfield's, order direct. Tube treats 200 birds, 50 cents. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, the product of 13 years' hand selection, absolutely clean and free from any grain or impurities, 99% germination, 75 cents f.o.b., 90 cents sealed and sacked; 50 cents bushel must accompany order. W. Nesbitt, Superb, Sask. 16-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, germination 99%, sacked and sealed, \$1.50 per bushel. James Rugg, Estow, Sask. 16-3

Various

VICTORY OATS AND MENSURY BARLEY, 60 cents each; re-cleaned, good seed. Alex. McDiarmid, Berton, Man. 16-2

Wheat

RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT from Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50, f.o.b. Tugaska. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 14-6

SELLING—PURE KUBANKA SEED WHEAT, Bark and O.A.C. barley, high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 11-6

SECOND GENERATION MARQUIS, PURE, clean, \$1.35, sacks extra. Caron Foote, Duchess, Alta. 16-2

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, RECLEANED, sacked, \$1.25 bushel. Claude Walker, North Edmonton, Alta. 16-3

Corn

SEED CORN—IMPROVED SQUAW, GOVERN- ment germination test 97%, \$3.25 per bushel, sacked. W. Brookes, Estevan, Sask. 16-3

Barley

EDWARD WEBB AND SONS "BINDER" barley is two-sided, horned, stiff straw, stands up well, twice grown, acclimatized, original sample from England, yields well, \$10 per 100 pounds f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, R.R. 1, Kelowna, B.C. 15-6

SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY, yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 13-6

SELLING—BARK BARLEY, 75 CENTS; MEN- sury barley, prize seed, six-row 65 cents; cleaned, sacks extra. Wm. Jackson, Box 121, Oak Lake, Man. Phone 86-5. 14-2

Oats

SELLING—NEW "MAMMOTH" SEED OATS, very high yielding, with strong straw which enables it to support the heavy head and prevent lodging. In appearance it is similar to "Side" oats, the panicles lying close to the stem. Kernel is short, but very plump. Samples tested have weighed as high as 46 pounds to bushel. An excellent draught reeler; 1918 driest year for past decade, Banner was so short had to be cut with hay mower for feed, while "Mammoth" stood more than three feet and made paying crop. \$1.00 per bushel, cleaned ready for drill. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Order early. Supply limited. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 16-5

CAR AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN from registered seed, test 98%, 55 cents bushel. Sample on request. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 16-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, GOOD FOR seed, price 47 cents, f.o.b. Ryerson, Sask. Allan Foster, Redvers, Sask. 16-2

BANNER OATS, CLEAN OF FOUL SEEDS, germination, 98%; weight, 42; re-cleaned and sacked, 75 cents per bushel. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 14-2

SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS OF BANNER OATS, cleaned, ready for drilling, 55 cents on track. Geo. L. Cole, Drinkwater, Sask. 16-2

Flax

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, PURE AND clean, price, \$3.50 per bushel, bags extra, 15c. each. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 14-6

Eye

SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 13-6

Spelt

SPELT, \$1.75 PER 100 POUNDS, CLEANED, bagged. A. Bertramson, Clearwater, Man. 17-2

SPELT, 75 CENTS BUSHEL, CLEANED AND bagged. E. Stevenson, Sinclair, Man. 16-2

Grass Seed

Pure Western Rye Grass

THE University of Saskatchewan purchased 2,100 pounds of our seed for their pastures. You make no mistake in following their lead. It is extra choice quality seed of high germination, heavy and re-cleaned. Grow hay, pasture stock, bind soil, and whenever you wish kill it completely with one plowing. Price 8c per lb., sacks free. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

F. J. WHITING, TRAYNOR, SASK.

Registered Stock and Seed Farm

MILLET SEED

SEND to us for prompt shipment of clean, reliable seed. High germination test. Common, 4 cents; Siberian, 5 cents; Hog, 4 cents. Brome Grass, 10 cents. Spelt, 75 cents bushel. Bags included. PRESTON BROS., CARNDUFF, SASK.

FOR SALE—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS PER pound; Siberian, four cents; White Blossom sweet clover, scarified, 9 cents per pound; Brome grass, 9 cents. Good, re-cleaned, heavy seed. Bags included. Cash with order. Samples on request. Prompt shipments. Thurbly Elliott Ltd., Carnduff, Sask. 12-9

SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—CLEANED, re-cleaned, scarified and tested, nine cents pound, bags extra. Bark barley cleaned and tested from field yielding 78 bushels per acre, 85 cents bushel, bags extra. Special quotation on larger quantities. Samples of both on request. W. H. Lyman, Arnaud, Man. 10-1

PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS seed. Mixed half and half, 10c; Western Rye, 9c; Brome, 12c; in 50 and 100-pound sacks. Winning Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Free pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton or Empress, Alta. 10-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, re-cleaned, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never winter killed, government tested No. 1, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks extra. Samples free. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 16-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 16-5

SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED, cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 13-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound; over 350 pounds, nine cents; sacks included. Frier and Lockwood, Davidson, Sask. 13-5

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, RE- cleaned, heavy seed, no noxious weeds, bags free, six cents pound. Rod Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 14-6

SELLING—250 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER seed, Early White Blossom variety, cleaned, scarified, Manitoba grown, 1922, ten cents pound, bags included. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 13-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, grown on breaking from Steele Briggs' seed, cleaned and scarified, eight dollars 100. H. G. Blattner, Wapella, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS pound; 500 pounds or over, 34 cents; sacks included. Grow some for your hogs and milch cows. A. F. Stewart, Muir, Man. 16-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on fallow, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinaluta, Sask. 16-6

SELLING—HOG OR BROME CORN MILLET, three cents pound, bags included. L. Hartie, Gainsboro, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT cents pound, cleaned and sacked; heavy seed, 90 cents. W. McFarlane, Gainsboro, Sask. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND bagged, seven cents pound. Mrs. Alex. Fairlie, Pinestone, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, RE- cleaned and sacked, nine cents pound, f.o.b. James L. Archer, Elm Creek, Man. 16-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCAR- ified, cleaned, 94 cents per pound, bags included. C. Sonstede, Duval, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEAN, nine cents pound, bagged. C. Kenyon, Elm Creek, Man. 16-3

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, SCAR- ified, ten cents; regrass, eight; no weeds; bags free. Robert Hicks, Kelso, Sask. 16-5

CLEANED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
seed, ten cents pound. Geo. Frohardt, Clearwater, Man. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS
per pound; heavy, clean seed; bags free. Edward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM
weeds, six cents pound, f.o.b. Melville, Sask. 12-6

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pound, any quantity. Geo. Gray & Son, Graysville, Man. 12-8

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mination test 86%; ready to seed. Jacob Frank, Cymrie, Sask. 17-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT
test 87%, cleaned, bagged, eight cents. R. Plaster, Lockwood, Sask. 17-2

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nine cents pound, bags included. James Button, Carnduff, Sask. 17-5

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cents per pound. R. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 17-2

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Ship us your poultry and eggs and become one of our satisfied shippers. We prepay freight to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
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Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.
The annual report of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. shows a credit- able increase in volume of business dur- ing the year and steady maintenance of the value of assets. Insurance written during the year amounted to \$39,628,960, the largest for one year in the history of the company, bringing the insurance in force up to \$105,190,172. During the year \$281,621 was paid out in claims.

C. J. McCollom, a Winnipeg lumber-
man, has interested a large sugar manu- facturing concern in a Winnipeg factory for a site. The proposal now depends upon the question as to whether or not beets grown in the vicinity of Winnipeg have a sufficiently high sugar content. In order to make a wide enough test, Mr. McCollom obtained from the factory in question a quantity of sugar beet seed of the best varieties. He proposes to get as many farmers as possible in the vicinity of Winnipeg to grow a few beets during the coming summer, and to make chemical analyses of the pro- duct. Letters to Mr. McCollom from those interested will be forwarded by The Guide.

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YOUR MONEY BACK PROMPTLY IF NOT SATISFIED

British Manufactured Goods of Highest Quality

When we started in business we determined to sell NOTHING BUT THE HIGHEST QUALITY BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS. We set our PRICES SO LOW that in some cases profit was reduced ALMOST TO THE VANISHING POINT, but we relied on a TREMENDOUS TURN-OVER and PUBLIC APPRECIATION of the quality goods we were able to put into stock. Our policy has been abundantly justified. We have been able to supply the farmers of Western Canada with British goods of a FAR HIGHER QUALITY than they ever received before, at prices that they usually pay for inferior articles—in some cases the goods were WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICES WE ASKED FOR THEM. Most of our stocks are British Government Surplus War Supplies, secured by us in huge quantities at prices FAR BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION, and we are giving you the opportunity to participate in these extraordinary bargains. We have received THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from delighted customers. Don't forget our MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE—your money will be RETURNED PROMPTLY if you are not satisfied.

SELLING LIKE WILDFIRE!

Genuine British RIDING BREECHES

No other firm in Western Canada can offer Riding Breeches of such outstanding value. They are the most wonderful lines we have ever offered. These goods were secured direct from huge British Government army stocks in London, and we can guarantee that they are the most sensational values in Western Canada today. Stocked in sizes 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. State size when ordering.



RIDING BREECHES made of genuine English Gaberdine, with double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, watch pocket, belt straps, laced legs and buttons. Per pair **\$2.75**

BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES, made of genuine Bedford Cord, officer's pattern, with buckskin strappings, most sensational value in riding breeches in Canada today. Per pair **\$4.45**

BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES, made of English Union Twill, officer's pattern, with tweed strappings and side pockets only. Eminent suitable for ladies' wear. **\$5.45**

BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING BREECHES, most extraordinary value, made of English Wool Bedford Cord, with genuine buckskin strappings. Best procurable, and will wear for years. Usually sold at \$30. Our price **\$12.50**

BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS

All-leather leggings, spring front blocked, without seam at back. (See illustration). Cut from best parts of hides only, and all straps sewn on by hand. Stout, good-looking and hard-wearing, and especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Guaranteed best on market. Per pair **\$2.75**

This is our Wonderful COMPLETE SADDLE OUTFIT

This saddle outfit has taken the West by storm during the past few months. The first customers sent their money dubiously, wondering how we could sell such a magnificent outfit at such a low price. Hundreds have since written to tell us how pleased they were. Repeat orders are coming in by every mail. Our ambition is to send one of these saddle outfits to every farm in the West, and it looks as if we will do it. Don't forget that it's a complete outfit—GENUINE ALL LEATHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAVALRY SADDLE, with cinch and stirrups, 4 1/2 lb. all-wool saddle blanket, riding bridle with lines and bit, and military tethering rope—all for \$12.50. Sold on our money-back policy, and honestly worth four times the money.



We have sold Thousands of These Genuine British Government HORSE BLANKETS \$3.25 EACH

Shipped direct to us from England, from British Government Ordnance depot stocks. Our customers tell us that blankets of this quality are sold by retailers in the West at from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per pair, and we have had offers from wholesalers and large retailers to buy large quantities at the same price we are asking you. Unquestionably the best values ever offered to the farmers of the West. Very warmly lined, and made with two surecingles with brass eyelets. Order now for future requirements.



IMPERIAL REGULATION PUTTEES

These are made of the highest grade war material, and were bought by us in such large quantities that we can sell them at the remarkably low price of per pair **\$1.25**

Make Your Order Up To \$50.00

Forwarding charges paid on all orders of \$50 upwards. This special arrangement enables members of Farmers' and other organizations, or groups of neighbors to club together and send bulk orders through their club secretaries, thus saving considerable amounts in express and other charges.

REFERENCE:

Canadian Bank of Commerce

Here's a Wonderful Line of

WORK PANTS \$2.25 PAIR

Men's Khaki Work Pants of extraordinary value; tunnel belt loops, five pockets, hip pockets welted; exceptionally well-finished and will give unending wear and satisfaction. State size when ordering **\$2.25**

Extraordinary Values in SHIRTS



British Army Shirts

Of natural grey flannel, double breasted, reinforced at shoulders. Our confidence in this shirt is justified by the tremendous number of orders we have received. State size of collar **\$2.50**

Men's Chambray Shirts

MEN'S KHAKI CHAMBRAY SHIRTS, double breasted, two pockets; a shirt cut to generous proportions and of amazing value **\$1.45**

British Officer's Shirts



KHAKI SHIRTS with detachable collar, with two pockets, and are ideal for farm wear, as they always look well, and will give years of service. State size of collar **\$3.00**

White SURCINGLES

Absolutely new, made of best British military web, with leather straps and buckle; 7 feet long by 3 ins. wide. Each **60c**

BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHER SURCINGLES, partly worn but in fine condition. Each **50c**

All Wool British Army SOCKS, 45c pair

Made of highest grade wool and beautifully finished. Splendid wearing qualities, and ideal for the farm. We are selling them at less than wholesale price. Guaranteed British Army goods.

Ask for our TENTS and Camp Equipment

BRITISH-MADE BOOTS

No Other Firm in Canada can Supply High-grade British Boots at These Low Prices

SOUTH AFRICAN Field Boots \$5.50 Pair



We placed these on the Western Canada market last fall, and the immense number of our satisfied customers is a sufficient guarantee that they are all we claim them to be. Made by British Manufacturers for the British Army of full Kip leather, with two single solid butt soles, leather-lined throughout. Ideal for the hardest wear on the farm. Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; stout

first all-leather sole; patent waterproof layer between the two soles; stout solid bend outer sole, fully damp and waterproof, and double waterproof tongue. Note the stamp on the sole, no others genuine

British Officers' TRENCH BOOTS

Leather-lined, 16" high, real English kip-grained uppers, screwed and stitched to heel, full watertight tongue, solid all-leather soles and heels, two single solid butt soles. Made in a beautiful shade of nut brown, with black toes, easy fitting. Many cheaper lines, but none compare with these for quality. Worth twice the money. Sold on our money-back guarantee. These are guaranteed surplus British Army Stocks of the highest quality. **\$9.00 Pair**



British Football Stockings 85c pr.



Be sure to order these with your football boots. All-wool, and tremendously hard-wearing. Pair **85c**

British Army Footballs \$1.95

Cut from superior hide, eight panels. Complete with bladder. Each **\$1.95**

Best Association Footballs

On the market, hand sewn. Leather passed rigid military tests. Complete with bladder. Nothing was too good for British soldiers. Worth \$10. Each **\$4.75**

British Govt. Regulation LEATHER HALTERS 90c

With double heads. Part used by the British Army during the war, but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halter we have ever handled. This is one of our popular spring lines, and owing to the extraordinary demand we advise you to order early. Each **90c**



Still Selling by the Thousand! Genuine British Government ARMY BLANKETS 1.95 Each



One of our outstanding lines of unapproachable values. Huge purchases made by us from British Government stocks. If you want warm blankets away below cost, these are the ones. Can be used regularly in the farm home, or for scores of emergency uses, such as hunting, camping, threshing, etc. You will have to pay more than double the price when our present stocks are exhausted.

BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS 4.90 Pair



All-leather tan willow Derby boot, with official British officers' stamp on sole. Leather lined throughout, with stitched soles and welts. For the farmer who prefers a fairly light boot, this is the best and hardest wearing on the market to-day. Per Pair **\$4.90**

British Officers' Semi-Willow CALF BOOTS \$5.90 Pair

A boot made specially for British officers, and of superior quality for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. Amazing value at **\$5.90**

Don't Miss These Genuine British Army FOOTBALL BOOTS



Made from best natural hide, block toe-cap, strap across shoulder sole, and iron riveted. Almost every country community in Western Canada has a football club, and these boots are guaranteed the best value to be obtained anywhere. Made for British army battalions during the war. **\$4.50**

FOOTBALL BOOTS, made from chrome hide, with divided toe-cap, sole riveted with brass rivets. As supplied to the leading Association and Rugby football clubs in England. Satisfaction guaranteed. Per pair (as illustrated) **\$5.50**

SCHOOL BAGS 45c



Part-worn British Army Web Haversacks, complete with leather slings. (As illustrated). These are ideal for school or lunch bags **45c**

New Flax Haversacks, 10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps **90c**

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:
Harry Cooper, Lousana, Alta.: Received saddle outfit. It is a fine outfit and everyone who has seen it says the same.
Chas. A. Jopp, Kaleida, Man.: Many thanks for your service. Am more than pleased with goods.
John Richardson, Exeter, B.C.: Received boots and socks, and am perfectly satisfied with them. Later on I will be ordering other supplies.
Douglas Miller, Carlin, B.C.: Horse blankets arrived O.K. I am very pleased with them.
J. R. Scott, Athabasca, Alberta: Received horse blankets safely last week and was highly pleased with them. I have shown them to several people here, and feel sure you will get more orders from them.
Hugh Cozart, Cereel, Alta.: Very pleased with my saddle. I think it is money well spent. All my friends like the outfit. I hope to be able to send you more customers.
Edgar Clay, Gull Lake, Sask.: Goods received, and are well worth the money I paid for them.



JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS LEATHER SUPPLIES

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

